Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

No. 55,186—New Series.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
12th Nov;	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7811	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6298	....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
28th "	CALEDONIA	7858	....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8023	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10895
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7351	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 439 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 991
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. 1910
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5691	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6328	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5691	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5691	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,310
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	10th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	11th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	14th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 10th Nov calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and carg on through bookings to Ah waz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Sulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 14th November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A "Steamer" on or about the 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

8th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	10th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Austrian Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganznie	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. "
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganznie	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application,

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Morosco	16th Dec. "
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Tons Leave Bombay about

S. S. Umsinga.....4,500 5th December, 1910.

Fare Rs. 375.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekespers throughout the world

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
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LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra.
Madras	Singapore
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.
Amritsar	Bangkok
Penang	Batavia
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
	Saigon
	Manilla
	Cebu
	Hongkong
	Foochow
	shanghai
	Tientsin
	Hankow
	Yokohama
	Kobe
	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, U. I. S. B, BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Accounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RARE UNSET OPALS

Opals of Fire.
Opals of Carmine Red.
Opals of Rose Pink.
Opals of Greenish Yellow.
Opals of Honey Yellow.
Opals of Blue.
Opals of Greenish Blue.
Opals of Indigo Blue.
Opals of Harlequin Colours.
Opals of Grey Blue.
Opals of Colour Flashes.
Opals of Azure.
Opals of Brownish Green.
Opals of Bluish Purple.
Opals of Violet.

OCTOBER.—

"October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know,
But lay an OPAL on her breast,
And HOPE will lull those woes to rest."

Those who attach the highest importance to the wearing of their LUCKY STONE will be interested to learn that we have just received a supply of unset Opals which we have separated into groups of different colours, and amongst which we have found a collection of the RAREST BLACK OPALS that have ever been seen in India before. The fullness, richness and beauty of colour is absolutely beyond description.

Pliny described the Opal as combining in itself the fiery red of the ruby, the magnificent green of the Emerald, the golden yellow of the Topaz the deep blue of the Sapphire and rich violet of the Amethyst. The collection, we now have on view, combines all the colours mentioned by Pliny, the colours of the rainbow, and much also that has hitherto been unnoticed or unrecorded can be detected in many of the pieces which make up a grand selection.

RAINBOW COLOURED OPALS.

Marcks & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Jewellers and Watchmakers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS	in 1 lb. box	...at Re. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES	in barrels (loose) per lb.	Re. 1.

ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, STRETTON & SON, LONDON.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leper, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 and 28 Post Free.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" AND THE "JUNIOR?"

THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
ENGINE OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARRI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER.
30TH NOVEMBER, 1910.

SCOTSMEN intending to be present at THIS DINNER are reminded to inform either of the Undersigned, as early as possible, so that the arrangements in connection with the same may be facilitated.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Canada Buildings.
W. TURNER GREEN,
Graham's Buildings.

MINTO ADDRESS AND ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

PURSUANT to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of leading Citizens, held in the Municipal Hall, on 24th October last, intending subscribers to the above Fund are requested to be so good as to pay their subscriptions either to us or to the Bank of Bombay, the receipt of which will be publicly acknowledged.

D. E. WACHA,
C. H. SETALWAD,
M. A. JINNAH,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
NARROTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
S. R. BOMANJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

"That in view of the approaching departure of LORD MINTO from India, this Meeting is of opinion that a fitting farewell ADDRESS should be presented to his Lordship, conveying to him an expression of the deep gratitude of the Bombay Community, for the important and far-reaching scheme of Reform with which his name will ever be associated."

"That an Entertainment be arranged in honour of LORD and LADY MINTO and that subscriptions be publicly invited for the purpose.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1910 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To Confirm the appointment of the Director made under Clause 88 of the articles of Association.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 16th November 1910, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 28th October, 1910.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOOKS AND LEATHER GOODS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th November, 1910, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1911, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1.—Consists of miscellaneous Stores, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 2.—Consists of miscellaneous Stores, Ajmer Delivery.
Form No. 3.—Leather goods, Ajmer Delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 3 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 18th October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SHOW OF SUCCESSES.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

LOCATED:
Gamdevi Road, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.
Tremendous Success.
EVERY ITEM ENCORED.
CROWDED TENTS.
6,000 PEOPLE 6,000
witnessed the show last night.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND REPEAT OF LAST NIGHT.
WONDERFUL PROGRAMME.
MADAME FILLIS
and her marvellous Troupe of
12 FOX-TERRIERS.
The talk of Bombay to-day absolutely the greatest DOG ACT ever seen in India.
FRANK E. FILLIS,
With his wonderful Trained Horses, Ponies and Monkeys was the admiration of all.
LEN PEDRO.
The great Foot Equilibrist gave an exhibition never before seen or attempted in Bombay.
25 STAR ARTISTES 25

1ST GRAND MATINEE,
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, November 9th.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Full Box, 8 Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery), Re. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.
Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.
Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

NOTICE.—The Proprietor will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any accounts or Goods supplied without his written order.

F. E. FILLIS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME.
A RECORD BREAKER.
THE BOY SHERLOCK HOLMES,
A wonderful film and appreciated by our audience on Saturday with rounds of applause.
"FOOLSHEAD—CASHIER."
Can you imagine Foolshead as Head Cashier at the Bank? This week's picture is a scream.
Every picture on our programme is a success.
DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.
TIME & PRICE AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK
NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.
OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PAY NOTHING.
Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
INDUSTRY,
A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.
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Absolutely sure Medium.
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"INDUSTRY" Office
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Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brandenow Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMTED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUO "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either recent or long standing) by injecting
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office (where the furniture have been removed for sale), the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, book cases, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing, wash-hand round tables, glass door book cases, bent-wood sofas, office chairs, wooden cots, side-boards, dinner waggons, book and hat-stands, writing and office tables, chairs, verandah seats, etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAN DHURU STREET OR KOLSA MOHOLLA, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will under the directions of Mr. Vithaldas Nensay and Bai Monghibai, widow of Nensay Naroaji, the transferees of the mortgage, dated the 16th day of March, 1906, and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the transferee under the said indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of March 1906, and the Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated 1st day of August 1910, put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS (DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, the undermentioned property at the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ahmed bin Mahomed.

PARTICULARS.

All the piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 45 7-9th square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 579, New No. 7815, Old Survey No. 2892 and New Survey No. 1295, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "B" Ward No. 919, and Street Nos. 108-10, and which all premises are situate at and on the western side of Naran Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Naran Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Dawood and on or towards the South by the property of Noor Mahomed Vally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office in Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties known as Dady Buildings situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 437 of 1909.
Vasanji Trikamji and Co.
vs.
Esmalbhai Sewji and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna Faalbhoy Merally Chinai and Mathuradas Gooldas, Receivers, appointed in the above suite Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th Nov, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the following very valuable landed properties, on the premises, viz.:—The property known as Dady Buildings, situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort, admeasuring 4,942 square yards or thereabouts, under quit and ground rent together with the extensive messuages, tenements, etc., standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai, on or towards the west by Meadow Street, on or towards the south by Forbes Street and on or towards the north partly by English Hotel Lane, and partly by the property of the Late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors to the Receivers, at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 1, Imperial Mansions, Colaba Reclamation, (at the corner of Wodehouse Road Bridge) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner waggon, partition screen, Morocco lined Punjab chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cane furniture, flat-stand, easy-chair, iron bedsteads, almirah, carpets, ice box, crockery ware, linen, etc, the property of J. E. Price, Esq. (of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and substantial made household furniture, such as screw telescopic dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, lady's chairs, single iron bedsteads, almirae, cloths and hanging presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cane furnished card, writing and round tables, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of A. S. A. Westropp, Esq., I. C. S., Collector of Customs, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, Etc.

Under the instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks:—

A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), at Dockyard compound, 3 Campbell Park, Apollo Street, the very valuable and neatly designed made to order household furniture, such as inlaid drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets with glass door and showcase, mirror jardinier, very old blackwood handsome carved chiffonier, English palm stands with brass pots, octagon table and teapoys, nearly new cottage piano by Romhildt, French gramophone with 60 English and French records, by Caruzo, Faust, Paloma, Faiggise, etc, corner cabinet, table and wall ornaments, lamps, pictures, chandelier, square dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, teakwood and iron and brass bedsteads, mirror double almirah, glass book cases, Singer's sewing machine, writing table, wash-hand and dressing tables, English mahogany almirah, reclining sofa, gown press, etc., etc., the property of Edward Duboisee DeRicque, Esq., proceeded Home.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the atest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 109, 104-108, case No. 269, First Nowrojee Hill Road and Chinch Bunder Road.

Building Street No. 360-362, Case No. 385, Jakeria Musjid Street.

Building Street No. 5-2, case Nos. 66, 67, Khetwadi Main Road.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th and WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1910, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber, scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, tubes, Fire Engine and boiler and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CARROL ROAD NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 194 of 1910.
Hajiani Asiabai vs. Hanifabai.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the consent order made on the 15th day of October 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying, and being on the Northern side of Carrol Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and forming part of portion of the land which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616, New No. 12610, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 4/2650, and assessed by the Assessor or Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality under G Ward No. 2475, 2476 (1) and Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and containing by admeasurement three hundred and six seven-ninth square yards, (306 6-7) or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by public passage, on the West by the corner of Tulsi Pipe Road, on the North by the property of Haji Kassum Noor Mahomed and on the South by the aforesaid Carrol Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers, at 21, Meadows Street, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE at 11 A.M. Sharp.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th November.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at 11 A.M. Sharp, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of a Cabinet Maker, all the furniture of his show-room, consisting of double door almirahs, single and double cabinets, sideboards, dressing cabinet, tile-topped square and fancy teapoys, glass show-cases, chest of drawers, corner cabinets, cassis, wash-hand tables, wall brackets, ladies' writing tables, hat-stands, new gramophone, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Bank of Bombay on Third Floor No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, such as inlaid drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets with glass door and showcase, mirror jardinier, very old blackwood handsome carved chiffonier, English palm stands with brass pots, octagon table and teapoys, nearly new cottage piano by Romhildt, French gramophone with 60 English and French records, by Caruzo, Faust, Paloma, Faiggise, etc, corner cabinet, table and wall ornaments, lamps, pictures, chandelier, square dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, teakwood and iron and brass bedsteads, mirror double almirah, glass book cases, Singer's sewing machine, writing table, wash-hand and dressing tables, English mahogany almirah, reclining sofa, gown press, etc., etc., the property of Edward Duboisee DeRicque, Esq., proceeded Home.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nawara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point) Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Cebu, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama, San Francisco, Washington, Mexico, Panama, Colon, Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in Connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH (Federated Malay States), JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula), KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States), LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 7.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 79 7-8+1-8
Ditto 5 per cent ... ... 97 1-4 unchgd
2 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94 1-2 unchgd
2 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ...52 7-8 unchgd
Bar Silver in London, ...26+1-8
Do. 2 months hence ... ...26 3-16+1-8.

Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.

Silver in New York ... ... 56 3-8+3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 19+1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-49 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4-85 5-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 5 p.c.since20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 4 11-16+1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 4 1-8+1-8
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 5 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 2-4 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 4 3-4+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans ... 4 3-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount paid into Bank of England... £2,00,000

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 7.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot Good business doing at steady prices.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Demand good but business checked by firmness of holding business small at firm rates.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 12,000
Sales of East India 150
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000
Do. Day's Imports 43,500
Mid Americans ... ... 7-85+7
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 11 3-4 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7-71	7-70	7-71	7-72	7-74
Mid Uplands G. O. C.	+16	+16	+15	+17	+18

	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7-74	7-74	7-73	7-70
	+18	+17	+17	+17

NEW YORK, November 7.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 59,000
Do. Last year 62,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000
Do. Exports to Continent 5,000
Spot Cotton—14-05+15

Futures at New York Dec. 14-09+ 5 } Advanced on favourable cables and on foreign buying.
Do do Mar. 14-79+15 } Holiday to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...14 1-2+1-3
Futures—Month of Dec. ...14 49+ 7
Do. do Mar. ...14 78+ 9
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 34 2-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.
Wheat South Australian—85 Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—Done.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 23,60,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 39 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-4
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 52 2-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 1-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12 3 4
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6-2—Value—Firm.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 69 3-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 5-32

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 9-6

BOMBAY, November 8.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3-32d. demand and 1s. 4 17-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 3-32d. to end Feb.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ... ... 1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward ... ... 1s. 4 5-16d. Max.
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-2d.
Francs 3 m/s 171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s 139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 138 1-2
" Shanghai 187 1-2
" Japan 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 93-12, improved to 93-13 and declined to 93-11, at which rate the market was quiet at the close.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward and New York was 3-8 up. Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 75-7-0; the London market advanced but our market remained steady. There being retail demand prices advanced by an anna but late in the evening sellers being continued the market declined and closed at Rs. 75-6-0.

Demand for ready was dull and about 50 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was nominal and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in a little more demand and prices advanced by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	14	6
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	75	6	0
117 Penny Ready	75	7	0
Local per tola	0	12	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	75	6	0
Second do	75	9	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. London rate was 6d. up. Demand was moderate. Rates for ready and forward were unchanged.

Rapeseed :—Quiet but steady. London quotations were unchanged. Demand being good rate advanced by one anna.

Castorseed:—Firm. Demand being good rates for ready and forward advanced by 8 annas.

Groundnuts, Mowraseed and Gingellyseed :—Quiet but firm. Prices remain unchanged. Demand moderate.

Poppyseed :—Quiet. Demand being good rate both for ready and forward was easier by an anna.

Wheat—Firm. London was 3d. up. There being rainfall in upcountries sellers were few and very little business has been done. Prices remained unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13	3	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 13	4	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 13	9	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	6	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	5	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	7	0
Do. Gujerat ...	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	" 10	5	0
Castorseed ...	" 40	to	41
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	" 27	to	29
JINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingnaghat ...	" 54	to	55
Rai Khandesh— ...	" 70	to	80
Mowraseed ...	" 7	to	8
Groundnuts ...	" 47	to	48
Cottonseed ...	" 25	to	26
Maize ...	" 16	to	17
Wheat Yellow ...	" 36	to	38
Khandwa ...	" 44	to	46
Bajaro ...	" 25	to	27
Joowar ...	" 16	to	19
Gram ...	" 22	to	25
Minbara ...	" 55	to	56
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 48	to	50
Brown Moggi ...	" 49	to	50
Kabra ...	" 54	to	55
Black Kutni ...	" 46	to	47
Myrabollams ...	" 19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 7th November :—

Wheat	5,705 cwts
Linseed	439 "
Rapeseed	2,653 "
Gingellyseed	10,136 "
Poppyseed	501 "
Groundnuts...	15 "
Castorseed	783 "
Rice	875 "
Myrabollams	"
Cottonseed	3,224 "
Mowraseed	182 "
Gram	1,067 "
Joowar	143 "
Maize	82 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,582	1-2	
India	63		
Indian Specie	54		
Eastern Bank	75	1-2	

MILLS.

David	371	1-4	
Mancekji Petit	2,772	1-2	
Kohinoor	650		
New Great Eastern	177	1-2	
Standard	1,010		

PRESSES.

New Berar	585		
Volkart United	642	1-2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18	1-4	
Bamankua Manganese	8	1-2	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	116		
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	166		
Bombay SteamNavigation Ordinary	286	1-4	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115		
Nagpur	1,715		
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	29		

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	487	1-2	
Amritsar-Patti New Shares ...	122		

LOCAL YARN.

Yarn market is very firm and prices daily advanced as cotton prices are very high. Neille Bro's. estimate of the cotton crops is one crore and twenty lakhs. Chinese merchants are breaking forward. Contracts for yarn and business is done at higher prices as under :—

Bales		No.	
1,000	Presidency	10	at 6'11 1-2
600	E. Sassoon	10	at 6'15
200	China	20	at 8'3
200	David	10	at 7'1
500	Currimbhai	10	at 7
200	Swadeshi	10	at 7'3
300	Sorab	10	at 7'1
400	Jamshed	10	at 6'15
300	Indo-China	10	at 6'15 1-2
200	"	20	at 8'2
200	Elphinstone	10	at 6'11

Shanghai's fortnighly sales report sale of 2,000 bales and of Japanese yarn 6,000 bales. The price for No. 16 and 20 yarn of Indian Mills being high, the Chinese merchants buy from Japan. As rates are favourable 35,000 bales remain unsold, 20,000 bales sold, but uncleared market is firm and exchange is quoted 189 1-2.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 16 and 18 points up, whilst New York was 15 up and futures were 5 and 15 up. Demand from exporters and mills was good and tone of the market for ready lots was firm and rates advanced by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. The opener advised 2 to 3 down. The tone of the market for new crop was very firm and demand being good the rate advanced by Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. New Broach was quoted Rs. 325 in the morning, but at the close the price advanced to Rs. 329 1-2 with a firmer tendency.

We learn of the following purchases :—

2,000	Ralli Bros	...Akola F	...308/310 Jan
500	S J Davids	...Bengal	... 274
100	Indo-China	... do	... 285
200	Currimbhai	...Jalna	... 275
500	do	...Bengal	...265/275
100	Bussan K M	...Cawapore	... 300
100	Petit Mill	...Bengal	... 275
200	Assur Mill	...Amalner	... 305
200	do	...Bengal	... 280
200	R D Master	... do	...290/292
200	Japan T Co	... do	... 292
100	Jamshed	...Basim old	... 268
100	Elphinstone	...Saygin	... 324
100	H Goculdas & Co..	Broach	... 330
100	E D Sassoon	...Bengal	... 270
200	Hindustan Mill	... do	... 273
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		... 269
	" F Good		... 258
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		... 286
	" F Good		... 275
	Sind Punjab Fine		... 285
	" F Good		... 274
	Khandesh Fine		... 288
	" F Good		... 288
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		... 314
	" F Good		... 304
	Akola Khangaum Fine		... 309
	" F Good		... 299
	Amraoti Fine		... 309
	" F Good		... 299
	Veolmai Fine		... 319
	" F Good		... 309
	Nagpore Fine		... 324
	" F Good		... 314
	Wardha Hingnaghat Fine		... 325
	" F Good		... 316
	Methia Fine		... 298
	" F Good		... 288
	Broach Gin Fine		... 350
	" F Good		... 342
	Broach Gin Good		... 330
	Sawgfinned Good		... 333 May
	Comptah Gin		... 336 "
	Westerns H. G		... 319 "
	Do M G		... 324 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 7th November, 1910 :—

	Bales,	
Khandeish	221	"
Central India...	116	"
Barsi and Nagur	.....	"
Berar	401	"
Central Provinces	.....	"
Oomras,...	838	"
Dholera	.....	"
Broach,...	.....	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	536	"
Westerns	.....	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	4,023	"
Bengal Rajputana	93	"
Sind	.....	"
Persian	.....	"
American	.....	"
Other Sorts	.....	"
Egyptian	.....	"
Total...	5,455	"

LIVERPOOL, November 8.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet but steady.	
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	12,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	47,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	7-68— 3
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	7-68— 2
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	7-69— 2
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	7-70— 0
Mar.—Apl. ...	...	...	7-72— 2
Apl.—May ...	...	...	7-72— 2
May.—June ...	...	...	7-72— 2
June—July ...	...	...	7-71— 2
July—Aug. ...	...	...	7-67— 3

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	15 6	... 16 0
Dunkirk	15 6	... 16 0
Havre	15 6	... 16 0
Hull	14 6	... 15 6
Liverpool	15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles	15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	15 6	... 16 0
London	.....	... .
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 6
Trieste	17 6	... 18 6
Venice	17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports	.....	... .
	Jan.-May...	15 0
	Havre-Hamberg ...	15 6

The market is steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, Nov. 7.

	GOLD.		Coin.	
No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Box		2,370	1,777	From
Importers.		Vessels.		
J H E Obadiah	...	Marmora		Alexandria

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 5th & 6th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	39	44,619
B, B. & C. I. Railway ...	34	40,781

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Sons writing from Liverpool on October 18, says :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

During the first part of the week under review, the market continued its upward movement. Storm warnings were cabled over from America, and in the general apprehension of damage by cyclones and low temperatures, small crop estimates again came into prominence. There was heavy buying and on Saturday morning the current month passed 8d.

Late on Saturday, however, we received the following cable from friends in New Orleans :—Storm turns eastwards eliminating immediate frost expectation.

With this improvement in the weather outlook, bulls in New York became less confident and liquidated largely. The bull fever seemed to give way to a wave of bearish feeling, and the advance was followed by a reaction of about 0'20d.

It must be admitted that the present favourable weather in the cotton belt, alternating rain and sunshine, even at this advanced period of the season cannot but be beneficial to the plant, and increase to some extent the prospective yield, a matter of such importance to the trade.

We had cables from friends in Texas last week, estimating the crop in that State at 3,000,000 bales possibly 3 1-4, if frost is late, but this, of course, is only a moderate quantity, compared with former yields of nearly 4 1-4 millions. One friend added that hardly any top crop was expected, unless there should be a late fall.

A feature of some interest is the greater weight of the bales this year, the average weight of those so far handled, according to Mr. Hester, being as follows :—

	1910	1909.
General average ...	530 lbs	519 lbs.
Texas	546 "	530 "

This has, therefore, to be taken into consideration in estimating consumption of bales.

The Bill of Lading question seems somewhat nearer settlement since last we wrote. The opinion is expressed in authoritative quarters that the time limit fixed by European bankers for the acceptance of bills without guarantees will be extended to 31st December, and in the meantime a company is being contemplated, with a capital sufficient to undertake the guaranteeing of cotton bills of lading. Something will no doubt be done to settle this matter so as to enable cotton exporters to carry out their contracts.

Farmers do not appear to be ready sellers, and shew reluctance to follow the decline. It is stated that they intend to hold out for 16 cents.

Lancashire spinners continue to buy good quantities of spot and c. i. f. to cover their increasing needs. The good enquiry from the East, helped by the higher value of silver, is well maintained. Financial news from Shanghai took turn for the worse, but in spite of this, the general enquiry from China increases steadily and there is more readiness to pay better prices.

This enquiry from China is also noticeable at Fall River, where many mills are getting to work again and prices of manufactured goods have been advanced.

Our Continental reports indicate general difficulty in getting under contract at remunerative rates, but still, the underlying tendency is towards improvement.

We are sometimes asked whether we would not advise selling short at present prices, but this we dare not do, until we have evidence of an over-abundant supply of raw material, and so far the prospective supply is not even sufficient. We can never hope to return to the low prices of years ago. With the increasing supply of gold, and its consequent diminished purchasing power, the tendency of nearly all commodities is to rise in price and especially will this be the case with cotton which has entered upon a new season with stocks depleted by long economy, with trade reviving all round and a second small crop in prospect.

There will be reactions, of course—in fact there has been a heavy drop during the last few days, and if prices should go down to 7½d. we should again advice buying. If, later on, it should be seen that the smaller crop estimates of about 11 1/2 (or less) were right, we should have to be prepared for a still much higher level of values. The position is, therefore, very doubtful, but we maintain our warning against selling short.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has undergone some wild fluctuations during the week. Prices continued to advance with American, the upward movement being accentuated at the end of last week by precipitate covering, which carried the current month to 13 18.64d. Since then there has been a penny decline.

The latest report of the Alexandria Produce Association stated that the first picking has turned out 15 to 40 per cent. better than last year, that the second picking will also give a better result than last year, but that not much is to be expected from the third.

We had a private cable from a leading firm in Alexandria, reporting good weather, and estimating the crop at 6,800,000 cantars, while the Credit Foncier estimates the yield at 7 to 7 1-4 millions. These figures are somewhat larger than estimates recently current.

The good demand for Egyptian cotton is shown by the heavy exports from Alexandria, which, last week, were as follows :—

	1910	1909
To Great Britain ...	19,350 bales	7,300 bales
" Continent	9,000 "	6,300 "
" U. S. A.....	1,000 "	520 "

With regard to prices, in spite of the present high level, the chances are still favourable to a further rise, but great caution will still be necessary.

Oct.—7·765d.
Oct.-Nov.—7·69d.
Nov.-Dec.—7·635d.
Jan.-Feb.—7·645d.

Options, nominal for small quantities (exceedingly difficult to trade in), May-June, single 0·45d., double 0·90d.

EGYPTIAN.—
November, Liverpool.—11·34-64d.
January, " —11·18-64d.
November, Alexandria.—21·21-32.
January, " —21·22-32.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Liverpool Cotton Association has been notified that European Bankers have definitely postponed the date from which they will refuse to accept cotton bills without guarantee, until 31st December.

THE country is suffering from a water famine inland from the coast, says a telegram from Mombasa. Along the railway the natives are being relieved at the stations by the railway administration.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—October 21, at Bareilly, the wife of L S Graham, of a daughter.

HAYES—November 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Sergt Charles Hayes, 2nd Dorset Regt (nee Dee), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—DAVIES—November 3, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, J Andrew Taylor, Indian Education Service, to Dorothea Mary, daughter of Mr James Davies, J P., Ucheldir, Carmarthen, S Wales.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8·30 to 9·30 and 10 to 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.
Fillis's Circus, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m., Matinees, 4 p.m.

Maxim : "Don't overwork a dollar any more than you would a horse."—G. H. Lorimer.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 28th October, which left Aden at 11 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of October was 540 of whom 425 were males and 115 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, per s.s. "Markgraf," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 12th November.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.—This afternoon there will be the first Grand Family Matinee at 4 o'clock; children will be admitted at half price. The location of the Circus is behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade station within easy reach of tram and train. This first class popular Circus will no doubt attract a large number of children and those who prefer a day performance. The next Matinees will be on Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—On Monday night at about nine o'clock a jowli hut situated at Mahim on the road near Bandra Bridge was found to be on fire and before any assistance could be rendered the flames spread to ten other huts in close vicinity. They were all gutted in a few minutes causing damage to the extent of Rs. 920. The fire was caused by the wind blowing the flame of a naked kerosine oil lamp against one of the sides of the hut.

REPORTED THEFT.—Narbheram Pranjiwandas Shroff, a merchant, residing in 3rd Parsee Wada, reported on Monday night to the police that at about 12-30 p.m. on Monday he received information that a safe in the house of his aunt Parbati, who is about eighty-five years of age, was broken and currency notes valued at Rs. 3,575 stolen. The aunt lived in a house in Keeka-street, alone and amonst the notes there were three notes for Rs. 500 each.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figott, Y. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, R. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	A Bunch of Roses ..... Chapi
Overture	Mirella ..... Gounod
Valse	Septembre ..... Godin
Selection	Carmen ..... Biret
Alsakan Song ...	Cocheco ..... Reeves
Selection	Florodora ..... Stuart
Two-step	Arrah Wanna ..... Douglas

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March	Unter die Soldaten ... Fahrbach
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Highland Patrol.	The Wee Macgreegor. Amers
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs Hume
Valse	Laura ..... Millocker
Grand Selection ..	Reminiscences of All Nations ..... Godfrey
Descriptive Piece.	A Hunting Scene ... Bucalossi
Gallop	Iris ..... Faust

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—On Monday night at about nine o'clock a Madrasee Christian woman named Antoniwa aged about twenty-two was alleged to have been assaulted by Joseph Marian, a table boy. It is alleged that the woman had been living with Joseph but on account of some difference she left him and came to reside with her mother who is engaged in a family in Colaba on Monday night Joseph visited her and tried to persuade her to return. As she refused to do so he took out a penknife from his pocket and cut off a bit of her nose and ran away, taking away with him a girl of three years of age, born to Antoniwa while she had been living with him.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest to-day at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of Tricum Hoos, a Hindu tailor, aged about forty. On the 22nd August last at about 5-30 p. m. the deceased was passing along Nagdevi Street when a shigram driven by one Magan Giga, came up from behind and the deceased was knocked down. He was rendered unconscious and was removed by the police to the hospital. Magan was charged with negligent driving before a Magistrate and was fined Rs. 50. The deceased died in the hospital yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by his being knocked down by a shigram driven by Magan.

TRAVEL FOR HIGH CASTE HINDUS.

IN order that high caste Hindus are desire to travel, may do so under circumstances which permit the street observance of the restrictions imposed by the orthodox faith, a scheme has been arranged by Messrs. L. M. Tejpal and Co., Bombay, for a trip to Europe under such conditions next spring According to present arrangements, the party will leave Bombay on April 22nd will visit Aden, Port Said, Cairo and the Pyramids, Naples, Vesuvius and Pompeii, Marseilles and Paris, and will reach London on May 20th. They will remain in London until July 8th, during their stay the Coronation Festivities will be held and they will reach Bombay again on July 24th.

COLLISION AT BHUSAVAL STATION.

WE are informed by the Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, that about nine o'clock on the evening of the 7th instant, a passenger train collided with a light engine at Bhusaval station on the north-east section of the Railway. It is reported that six passengers in the train and the driver and firemen of the light engine were very slightly injured.

THE death has occurred in Agra of Lala Saliq Ram and Haji Mohamad Mola Bux, two prominent commercial men of the place.

MARRIAGE OF MR. HUGH MURRAY.

MR. Hugh Murry, Imperial Forest Service, Bombay, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles Murray, 42nd Royal Highlanders, and Miss Dorothy Mather, third daughter of Sir William and Lady Mather, of Bramble Hill, Bramshaw, New Forest, were married at St. Peter's Church, Bramshaw, on the 20th October by Canon Scott, of Manchester, assisted by the Rev. J. Godden, Vicar of Bramshaw. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of Brussels lace over rich white satin, with a court train of white moire, with clusters of orange blossom, and a veil of white tulle over a wreath of myrtle. Her train bearer wore a Charles Surface costume of white cloth, and her six bridesmaids white satin dresses veiled with white mousseline de soie and silver, and black satin picture hats trimmed with large Malines lace bows. Among the invited guest Lord and Lady Addington, Sir Edward and Lady Donner, Lord and Lady Eversley, Sir Alfred and Lady Hopkinson, Lady Harcourt Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Harcourt, Lord and Lady Shuttleworth, Lord and Lady Swaythling, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lord Welby, The Sirdar and Lady Wingate, and Artin Pasha.

THE STRANDED "CRESSWELL."

THE steamship "Cresswell" which was stranded 5 miles off Karachi, sometime in August last and which was successfully brought in tow into Karachi harbour on the 18th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening in water ballast. She is slightly damaged and has come to Bombay for survey.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Elysia," Nov. 13.

The Anchor Line Steamer "Elysia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 13th instant with the following passengers :—

Bates, Capt H C
Brigon, Miss M A
Browne, Miss K D
Browne, Miss N K
Brownrigg, Lt Col G H
Campbell, Miss M A
Chadwick, Mr A S
Chandler, Miss A D
Clark, Mr G E
Clark, Mrs and infant
Coleridge, Mrs
Collie, Miss
Collie, Mrs M
Craig, Dr James
Craig, Mrs
Crofton, Miss N
Davis, Rev E C
Davis, Mrs
Dobbs, Miss Maybell
Dobson, Miss
Edge, Mr E W
Edge, Mrs and infant
Elston, Miss
Faulkner, Miss M
Forbes-Bell, Lt H C
Fox-Strangways, Mr A H
Garrett, Mrs
Garrett, Miss
Gibbs, Miss
Paterson, Mrs
Guppy, Mr R F B L
Haig, Mrs A
Harrison, Mrs and infant
Hartley, Mr W
Hartley, Mrs
Hewlett, Mrs K
Heyworth, Mr J Junr
Higham, Mrs child and infant
Hogarth, Miss
Hogshaw, Miss
Higgins, Miss
Izat, Mrs and infant
Jackson, Miss M
Kennaway, Mrs F W, child infant and nurse
Lang, Miss F B
Langley, Mrs G E D nurse and 2 infants
Lorcque, Mr E
Lindsay, Miss J B
Martelli, Miss E
Maw, Miss C W
McKinney, Miss
McLeod, Rev J P
McLeod, Mrs
McQueen, Mr P D
Murray, Maj H C O
Ogilvy, Miss J W
Pearce, Mr C
Pim, Miss M
Quinn, Miss
Roome, Mrs H
Sankey, Mrs A A
Sankey, Miss O
Sankey, Miss B
Sewell, Mr O B F
Sewell, Mrs J
Shark, Miss S
Tait, Mrs child and infant
Turner, Mrs child and infant
Walton, Miss
Watney, Mrs C W and child
Watson, Mrs J F
Wheeler, Mr H L
Wheeler, Miss G N
White, Capt M F
White, Mrs
Widlake, Mrs E
Williams, Mr G
Williams, Mrs and infant
Wistar, Miss E

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 9th November.

1015. Detail for the week ending 12th instant.
To-day, Wednesday the 9th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order Uniform with Caps.
Subject.—Company drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendment 1908).
Thursday the 10th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Friday the 11th instant.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order Mufti.
1016. Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements as once.
1017. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.
1018. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.
1019. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.
1020. Rifle Club.—The rules and programme of the Corps Rifle Club may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters. The programme includes four matches on classification and two on Miniature ranges to be competed for during current month.
1021. Musketry—The Miniature rifle range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches I and II and practice on Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 8.

Australien ..... Monton ....
Bulimba.....1660 Butler.....M M & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter .....
Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Crosteth Hall .....2435 Ogg .....K Nixon & Co
Cresswell.....2002 Bubbes ....
Feliciana.....2785 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Islanda .....3361 McClelland. .....M M & Co
Kola.....513 Bamber.....M M & Co
Leichenfels.....3,328 Topar.....W & A Graham & Co
Miaan .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Pagantarm.....3160 Fishbeck...W&A Graham & Co
Salb.....502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Virginia .....2789 MacMorran..... .....
Warrora.....2464 Morrison ....M M & Co
Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott..... .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Haires.....	Calicut	10-11	James Finlay & Co
B Hindoo.....	3156	Groves...	Hull..	15-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Culna.....	3963	Maclachlan.....	Antwerp.....	16-11	M M & Co
D&E Croxteth Hall...	2435	Ogg ...	Marmagoa	10-11	K Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi.....	1252	Geddie.....	Zanzibar.....	12-11	B & P S N & Co
L Abydos.....	1939	Smails...	Repairing ...		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Najmi.....	2522	Perot ..	Jeddah...	10-11...	B & A M Jeewanji
N Barque Brilliant ...	3609	Morrison...	11-11...	Baltimore	R A Willis
P Markgraf ...	2325	Thle	Zanzibar	12-11	A Strandes & Co
P Bodlewell.....	2209	Smiles.....	Hamburg ...	Middlesborough ...	22-11... W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Breton...2501 Warden.....Dunkirk....10-11.... K N & Co
2 Castalia.....4030 Hamilton ...Liverpool ...13-11 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldaino .....2634 Ludovico ...Genoa.....15-11 Florio & R S N Co
4 Ischia.....2831 Belsito.....Hongkong.....16-11 Italian Line
5 Pagentarm.....3160 Fishbeck.....Karachi...15-11 W & A Graham & Co
6 Muttra...2985 Seddon...Calcutta...8-11...M M & Co
7 Bohemia.....2305 Gillhuber.....Trieste .....16-11 A L S N Co
8 Itaura.....3362 Bishop...N F...N F... .....
9 Assaye.....4359 Jones .....Shanghai.....8-11 P & O Co
10&11 City of London ...5692 Whisto ...Karachi...12-11 K Nixon & Co
12&13 Marmora...5230 Weston .....London .....10-11 P & O Co

H W P D

Bahaduri ....829 Ahmed.....N F.....Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....693 Fakeera .....Karachi.....8-11 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....517 Ahmed.....Mangalore.....11-11 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Hoosein.....B nagar ...9-11... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Majeedi .....1317 Nowby.....12-11...B N P S & Co
Damra .....762 Manly...Busreh ...10-11...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Cresswell	Bubbs	Karachi, Nov 4
	Warora	Morrison	Bushire, Oct 22
8	Bálimba	Butler	Busreh, Oct 28

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Muttra.....	Seddon	Calcutta
	Strombus.....	Scott	Arce Bay
	Australien	Monton	N'mea via C'bo
	Florican	Work	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance:—Assay, Jones, for China yesterday.
The Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c., entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 8.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 5 bales twist, The Sholapoor Mills.

FOR ODESSA.

Bhoemia s—378 cwts turmeric, M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Hindoo s—10 tons yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—102 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, J Kara; 87 bales wool, M Joosub; 50 bales wool, L Bhimji; 18 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 45 bales wool, N Khatov; 68 bales wool, N Goculdas; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,084 cwts oil cakes, M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—200 bales hemp, F Knoobchund.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—930 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji; 400 cwts dillseed, Banar and Kranze; 6,000 cwts castorseed, and 12,749 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bodlewell s—3,366 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Remembrance s—11,660 cwts teaseed and 51,500 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

Castalia s—5 pots rosa oil M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—10 pots rosa oil M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—360 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 25 bales hemp R Essve, and Co, 29,300 cwts rapeseed and 226 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 110 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons, 1,000 cwts ajwanseed, 100 cwts mustardseed and 200 cwts fenneliseed Volkart Brothers.

Bodlewell s—40,000 cwts rapeseed 14,340 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—455 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 165 cwts mother-of-pearl-shell M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1,043 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts teaseed and 1,262 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

D Baldaino s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Virjran and Co; 750 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Baldaino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—2,000 cwts mowraseed and 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1 bale twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, K Dewraj and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

THE first sugar-beat grown in Norfolk for Continental sugar-manufacturers has been loaded at Yarmouth for transit to Rotterdam.

WANTED URGENT a FIRST CLASS TAILOR with his own Machine; also a FIRST CLASS SADDLE. Apply FILLIS' CIRCUS, Gamdevi Tank Road, Bombay.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
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BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.

FLATS,
From Rs. 40.

OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.

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From Rs. 100.

GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.

All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
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P. O. BOX No. 239.

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INCLUDING
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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg....	4 8 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 8 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES The GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE, will be kept daily at the SECRETARIAT, between 10a.m. and 6 p.m. from TUESDAY, the 8th November, 1910.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to
H. E. The Governor.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"P. R. K."—Copy unavailable

"H. A."—Some axe to grind obviously.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th Nov. 1910.

PEARY AND THE POLE.

IN September last year a telegram was received in Copenhagen from Greenland, which read "Dr. Cook reached the North Pole, April 21, 1908, arrived May 1909 at Upernivik from Cap York. The Cap Yorkers confirm to Knud Rasmussen the voyage of Cook." Cook was then on board the Danish steamer "Hans Egede," bound for Copenhagen, and the Danes, believing in him, went mad with delight that they were to be first to see and hear him tell of his exploits. No man could have desired a more enthusiastic reception on his return from inhospitable regions. A few days later came the announcement that Commander Peary had reached the North Pole. "It is not so difficult to get to the North Pole as it was," said Dr. Cook. "I am sure Peary will get there this time. There is glory enough for two. We were once friend. I have nothing against him except that he turned my place at Etah into a relief station without consulting me; And I feel sure that if he says he has reached the Pole it will be true." And almost before Dr. Cook had spoken these words came the announcement that Commander Peary had "nailed the stars and stripes to the North Pole." Belief in Dr. Cook flagged from that moment. He was asked for proofs. The University of Copenhagen had already decorated him, but the majority of the Danes came to think that the explorer had deceived himself, and he disappeared, only having been heard of since on rare occasions. No one any longer credits his claim to have reached the Pole and the honour is left to Peary, now Admiral in the United States Navy. Peary's veracity has never been impugned and he has now published the record of his journeys, which record bears the imprimatur of ex-President Roosevelt and the National Geographical Society of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt, who wrote the introduction to Peary's portly volume, deprived himself of leisure on the White Nile for the purpose, and tells us that Nansen, the Norwegian Arctic Explorer, assured him years ago that "Peary is your best man; in fact, I think he is on the whole the best of the men now trying to reach the Pole, and here is a good chance that he will be the one to succeed." Probably few outsiders, says the ex-President, realise the well-nigh incredible toil and hardship entailed in such an achievement as Peary's; and fewer still understand how many years of careful training and preparation there must be before the feat can even be attempted with any chance of success. A "Dash for the Pole" can be successful only if there have been many years of painstaking, patient toil. Great physical hardihood and endurance, and iron will and unflinching courage, the power of command, the thirst for adventure and a keen and far-sighted intelligence—all these must go to the make-up of the successful Arctic explorer, says Mr. Roosevelt, who rejoices in that the discovery of the North Pole goes on the honour roll of those feats in which Americans take a peculiar pride, because they have been performed by their fellow-countrymen.

Dr. Gilbert H. Groavenor, who contributes a foreword to this record, writes a brief narrative of Polar exploration, which, he modestly admits, gives only an inadequate conception of the immense treasures of money and lives expended by the nations to explore the northern ice-world and to attain the apex of the earth. He is willing to concede to some extent the claim that the glory of Peary's achievement belongs to the world and is shared by all mankind. But, says he, "we his fellow-countrymen, who have known how he has strugglad these many years against discouragement and scoffing and how he has persevered under financial burdens that would have crushed less stalwart shoulders, specially rejoice that he has made good at last and that an American has become the peer of Hudson, Magellan and Columbus." Thus, Robert E. Peary, he considers to have crowned a life devoted to the exploration of the icy north and to the advancement of science by the hard-won discovery of the North Pole. The prize of four centuries of striving yielded at last to "the most persistent and scientific attack ever waged against it." Peary's success was made possible by long experience, which gave him a thorough knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome, and by an unusual combination of mental and physical power—a resourcefulness, which enabled him to find a way to surmount all obstacles, "a tenacity and courage which knew no defeat and a physical endowment such as nature gives to few men."

Not a word of Cook do either of these two gentlemen write. No mention is made of his name, though he too was an American citizen and surely he went very near to the Pole, if he did not "nail the stars and stripes," actually or metaphorically, to the great balk of timber which does not exist. Incidentally, Peary in his own pages states that Dr. Cook, supported by Dr. Goodsell, recommended that Rudolph Franke, suffering from incipient scurvy, should be sent home on a whaler in 1907, that he left a boatswain at Etah, to prevent the Eskimo looting the supplies and equipment left there by Cook and to be prepared to render him any assistance he might require when he returned over Smith Sound and enable him to cross to Anoratok from Ellesmere land where he then believed him to be. And again, when the record is nearing its end, we find "We stopped at Cape Saumarez, the Nerke of the Eskimos and a boat's crew went ashore. It was there I first heard of the movement of Dr. Frederick Cook during the previous year while absent from Anoratok. We arrived at Etah on August 17. There I learned further details as to the movements of Dr. Cook during his sojourn in that region." But what those details were we are not permitted to hear. There is no expressed conviction that there was glory enough for two. At the same time Admiral Peary gives his companions their due. The victory was the result of experience. It was due to "the courage, endurance and devotion of the members of the expedition, who put all there was in them into the work; and to the unswerving faith and loyalty of the officers, members and friends of the Peary Arctic Club, who furnished the sinews of war, without which nothing could have been accomplished." And Peary's proofs are beyond question. Five flags were planted at the top of the world—a silk American flag, that of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, in which he was initiated a member, whilst an undergraduate student at Bowdoin College, "the world's ensign of Liberty and Peace," the Navy League flag and the Red Cross flag. The nailing process of course never came off. In a space between the ice blocks of a pressure ridge, Perry deposited a glass bottle containing a diagonal strip of a flag Mrs. Peary had made, and a document recording that the expedition under his command had succeeded in reaching the Pole, and was under the auspices of the Peary Arctic and of New York City and had been fitted out and sent north by the members and friends of the Club for the purpose of securing this geographical prize, if possible, for the honour and prestige of the United States of America.

LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH WALES.

IT is impossible to disguise the gravity of the situation which exists in South Wales, and which Reuter's cables seem to indicate is hourly growing worse. The severest labour trouble, which has yet occurred in the United Kingdom, and one nearest akin to the situation recently created in France, appears about to burst in the great coal-field which supplies so many of the world's leading industrial centres. On the local market we are already feeling the result of the disturbance. Prices for Welsh coal have already advanced, and the alarming news which the cables of yesterday conveyed can hardly fail to cause a further increase of rates. The unrest in South Wales has reached a pitch at which it seems, that not only have the Federation leaders lost control of the men, but the men are losing control of themselves. Already acts of lawlessness have been committed. Strikers have taken possession of the Cambrian pits and extinguished the boiler fires, while another party have siezed the power-house at the Glamorgan colliery. It is possible that before these remarks are published further violent measures will have been reported. In the meantime one piece of consolation can be taken from the evidence that the authorities have rapidly learnt the lesson of the recent French strike and show no disinclination to resort to military force. Reuter tells us that Hussars, quartered on Salisbury Plain, have been ordered to be ready to proceed to South Wales should their assistance be needed. It is, therefore, evident that orders must also have been given to hold the local troops in readiness. There are no regular cavalry quartered in South Wales—therefore, no doubt, the orders to the Hussars at Salisbury—but it is clear that the local infantry and yeomanry regiments must have been warned to be ready to march at any moment. The knowledge that such measures are being taken may restrain the strikers from proceeding to further excesses, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a conflict between civilians and the military may be avoided. At the same time the authorities seem determined to take stern measures if necessary, and the colliers, after seething in a state of unrest for a period of several months appear to be in a humour when anything is possible.

The South Wales coal-field has been in a state of unrest ever since the passing of the Eight-Hours Act. This was strenuously resisted by the employers, as threatening them with an unnecessary and financially disastrous limitation of their output. However, the bill was forced through the House of Commons and, encouraged by their success, the men commenced to make further unreasonable demands when it came to the framing of local regulations. Consequently the coal-field has been ever since in a state of turmoil. Disputes have broken out, to be temporarily hushed up, and reappear with more embittered feeling on either side. Finally, the colliers seem to have reached a stage when the most trivial incident—such as that which caused the cotton dispute—is regarded as an excuse for drastic action. Unfortunately, unlike the cotton operatives they are not disposed to peaceful measures only. As we have said the knowledge of military preparations may prove a deterrent, but unfortunately no number of military can prevent the strike, which now seems to be imminent. It will be impossible to work the mines with soldiers as the French worked the railways. However, there are circumstances which suggest that such a strike may be short-lived. The Federation officials are out of sympathy with the men and therefore it is unlikely that they will get financial support from the English and Scottish miners. Whatever the rank and file may feel it is after all the officials who control the bank balances, and the South Wales men are likely to be left to their own resources at the time of the year, which is least propitious to strikers.

A FAMOUS HYMN.

AMERICANS have always been awarded the palm for straight go-aheadness, and it would not be worth while to debate the point. But if an instance in which this estimable quality is illustrated is needed, we have it in the decision of the American Episcopalians to expunge from their hymn-book Bishop Heber's famous work "From Greenland's Icy mountains." The reason given for this decision is said to be an objection to the reference to Ceylon "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." It is alleged—but it is only an allegation—that this generalization was based on the fact that a Cingalese hotel-keeper once presented Bishop Heber with an exorbitant bill. As a funny story, this can, of course, be appreciated without any very strict enquiry as to its truth, but quite apart from this question, many people will sympathize with our American friends in their protest against hastily expressed sentiments found not only in Heber's production, but in other hymns as well. Hymn writers have developed many eccentricities and in cases where beauty of thought has been marked, almost the entire effect has been spoiled by some absurdity in metaphor. The Wesleys, Charles in particular, wrote many beautiful verses, and tuenes, and again unfortunate slips have been made, which have reduced works of real art to the level of mere extravagant expressions of pious hope. In modern hymnologists, fortunately, this tendency is less marked. To take one example—Newman's splendid invocation "Lead kindly Light"—to how many thousands has not this been an inspiration? And to go back a few years before Newman, we have the case of Julia Ward, the American, who wrote the historic poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." This work is in all respects a hymn, fervent and enthusiastic. Immediately it appeared it was adopted as the National Anthem by the Northern States: it has never lost its great popularity and during the Spanish American War it was heard all over the country. The following verse is typical of the whole:—"In the beauty of the lilies He was born across the Sea, With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me; As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free: While God is marching on." It has been said that this hymn did more to stir the masses, awaken the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice and to secure enlistments than any other event of the Civil War. And he who reads it in its entirety will have no difficulty in believing this is true. It is interesting to note that Julia Ward, the writer of the "Battle Hymn," the wife by the way of Dr. Howe, the great Anti Slavery Champion, died as recently as the 15th of October. She was born in 1819.

THE Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh, accompanied by the staff, will reach Calcutta on the 14th instant and will reside in Fort William.

A RECENT meeting of the Board of Directors of the Juma Masjid, Bombay, passed a vote of condolence on the death of the late Mr. Mahomed Hassein Saheb Chorghay.

MAJOR-GENERAL Mahon, Director-General of Ordnance, proceeds home on three months' leave in January, and subsequently vacates his appointment. His successor will be Colonel Stuart, the new Consulting Ordnance Officer to the India Office.

IT has been decided that Major-General Wood will be posted to the command of Secunderabad Division, when General Sir James Wolfe Murray vacates in February, and Major-General Bloomfield from Home will get the Mhow Division command. The Burmah divisional vacancy in succession to General Dining has not yet been filled. There will a dozen vacancies among Brigade Commanders during next year.

THE Duchess of Aosta has arrived at Mombassa on her way to Central Africa on a shooting expedition.

THE Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has placed orders with Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, for five large passengers steamers for the South American trade.

THE death is announced from Perth of Mr. Alison G. Pain, a prominent Journalist and Churchman in Western Australia. He was a brother of Mr. Barry Pain, the novelist.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress between the Chinese Government and the Krupp Germania yard at Kiel with regard to the construction of a number of submarines for the Chinese Navy.

AN interesting Masonic event took place at Chester, where Lord Egerton of Tatton consecrated the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple (3,464), which ultimately is to meet in Jerusalem, but for a few years will have its headquarters in Chester.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TWO OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, OCT. 21.

THE Lord Chief Justice, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have recently spoken on sports. The former expressed the opinion that the Saturday afternoon devoted to cricket or football was of great benefit to those engaged in hard work for 5 1-2 days of the week. Mr. Lloyd-George, however, took quite another view, and launched a tirade against, what he terms, the wickedness of devoting thousands of acres of land to deer forests and partride shooting ground, instead of to cultivation. Of course sportsmen know that partridges are shot over cultivated ground, while most of the land devoted to deer forests is not suited to agriculture. That the sport also gives employment to many, and causes a lot of money to be spent in districts it is badly required, is carefully ignored by the Welsh lawyer. Unfortunately the bulk of the supporters of the Non-Patriotic party know little about the sports named, consequently the mis-statements will create bad feeling between the masses and those who can afford to shoot.

ITALIANS AND GERMANS IMPROVING.

The athletic championships at Milan and Berlin recently show how Italian and German athletes are improving. No doubt the performances of Dorando Pietri in the Olympic Marathon race did a lot to stimulate Italian athletes, and as a 40 kilometres race figures on the championship programme, it is evident the Italian authorities mean to encourage long distance running. This event at the recent meeting was won by A. Fraschini in the good time of 2 hours 28 mins. 45 secs, which is fast for 24 miles 1,470 yards.

Turning to the German championships, H. Braun won the 400 metres (437 yards) in 49 1-5 secs, and he is worthy to meet the best in the world. Field events find a prominent place on the championship programme, and as the pole vault was won with 11 ft. 3 in., the shot putting with 40 ft. 1 in., and the long jump with 22 ft 5 in., it is evident the Germans are making big progress. It is worthy of mention that a discus and a javelin event are also included, an example the English authorities might follow.

BOXING.

Once again the tongue of a mischief-making woman has led to the death of a good man, and to another having to answer the most serious charge, knowa, that of killing a fellow creature. Reference, of course, is made to the shooting of Stanley Ketchell by a farm hand at a ranch in Missouri last Saturday, the news of which was heard with regret by home sportsmen. The deceased was of very generous nature and had hosts of friends. His ring career was brilliant, only Billy Papke and Jack Johnson having lowered his colours. Ketchell subsequently defeated Papke twice, and his splendid effort against Johnson will long be remembered. Efforts were being made to bring about a match between Ketchell and Tom Thomas, the British middle-weight champion, and English sportsmen were looking forward to seeing the American with a deal of pleasure.

WELLS WINS AGAIN.

Bombardier Wells won his match against Pie Voyles on Wednesday, but it can hardly be claimed that he greatly distinguished himself. It was a real slogging match throughout, and Wells was twice upset in the fifth round. He had the best of it afterwards, however, and finally knocked out his rival in the tenth round. Another important battle this week was the match between Jem Bowker of Manchester and Digger Stanley of London, for the bantam-weight championship. This attracted a big gathering to the National Sporting Club, and led to a real good "go." There was little in it up to the eighth round, when the end came in a strange manner. Bowker partly turned his back, and Stanley got in a hard blow to the kidneys which dropped his man. Bowker was unable to rise inside the 10 secs., but he subsequently claimed to have been hit foul. As the club doctor could find no signs of this. Stanley got the award

FOOTBALL.

We are now entering on the more important Rugby fixtures, the first county championship matches claiming attention last Saturday. Northumberland opened with a win against Cumberland, and Middlesex beat Surrey, due in a measure to London Welshmen. Kent will again do well this season, judging by the 30 points to 3 win over East Midlands, the Midland Counties only beating East Midlands by 18 points to 9, form which points to Kent's superiority.

Mention may also be made of good form shown by the cricketers, F. H. Knott, and J. B. Lockhart, as Oxford and Cambridge respectively, and both should get their rugger Blues.

ASSOCIATION.

It frequently occurs that happenings in the First League are duplicated in the Second Division. We saw this illustrated on Saturday, when the results led to a change of the leadership all round. Sunderland could only draw (2—2) on entertaining Notts County, but as Manchester United beat (2—0) Newcastle United, the table is now headed by the Manchester team, with a record of 14 points for 8 games. Sunderland, however, like Middlesbrough, still remain un beaten.

Chelsea and Clapton Orient had to rest satisfied with drawing against Blackpool and Bolton respectively, no scoring, and as West Bromwich Albion defeated Stockport, the winners now head the Second Division table with 11 points for 8 games.

Swindon is the only unbeaten club in the Southern League, and as the team beat Southend on Saturday, while Luton could only draw against West Ham, there is another change to chronicle, Swindon showing the way with at the head of the table.

Aberdeen and Clyde top the Scottish League table, with 15 and 14 points respectively, both having played 9 matches, not one of which has ended in a defeat. Clyde won (2—0) on visiting Motherwell, and the team looks like taking high honours this season. Aberdeen were a bit lucky to win (1—0) on receiving Kilmarnock, and Glasgow Rangers were also deemed fortunate to draw (1—1) on visiting Third Lanark.

THE TURF.

It has been suggested in these notes before that Sit Nat may turn out to be the best two year old of the season. This view is shared by the adjuster of the weights for the Free Handicap, as Mr. Joel's crack is at the head with 9 stone, while Seaforth and Pietri receive 1 lb., Nicola 5 lbs, and Borrow 6 lbs. The latter won the Middle Park plate by a head from Pietri and Seaforth (dead heat), and now meets the pair on a pound worse terms. Nicoli, the only conqueror of St. Nat, is weighted at 2 lbs., better terms than when she beat the colt last July, which seems strange. It is likely the next Derby winner is among the animals named, so the Free Handicap may shed some light on this event of the future.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

When one contemplates the big sum paid for a batch of yearlings, by Diamond Jubilee, which were recently sold at Buenos Aires, the luck of the game is apparent. It was a near thing whether Diamond Jubilee should be gelded during his racing career, and the discovery that he would run generously for his stable lad—Herbert Jones—saved the situation, and incidently made the latter as a jockey. But for this, Diamond Jubilee would not have been sold to Senor Correas for £30,000.

As 12 colts and 12 fillies by the stallion named fetched £24,000 at the sale referred to, it looks as though Senor Correas will soon get his money back.

RACING.

Lemberg really had nothing to beat in the Sandown Foal Stakes yesterday, Maher simply sitting still as his mount cantered in two lengths in front of Louvegoy, so crediting Mr. Fairie with 1,724 sovs. Considerable interest also centred in the Orleans Nursery Handicap, in which Mr. Whitney's First Flight gave a nice exhibition, and promise of big things in the future.

The great Saplin Plate of 1,000 sovs, for two year olds, was the chief event at Sandown Park today. Only a moderate class field opposed Seaforth and Mr. Mc Calmont's colt justified the position of an odds on chance by winning nicely.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson and Inman are having a "dour" struggle in their championship match. The champion was over 800 in front when the half way stage was reached, but Inman is not easily discouraged, and he played so well during the early part of the week that he once more got on terms. Since then it has been a remarkable game, each leading in turn, and when play ended last night, Inman was only 94 to the good, which points to a great finish tomorrow.

IN GENERAL.

G. Gray made a break of 692 at Bradford last evening.

The Southern Counties 220 yards swimming championship on Thursday, ended in favour of H. W. Faircloth in 2 mins. 47 secs.

Lee II beat Blackheath by no fewer than 26 goals to I in a lacrosse match last Saturday.

It is expected that G. C. Stoltz, a Rhodes scholar from California, will do big things at a quarter of a mile on behalf of Oxford next March.

The Anglo-Indian jockey, A. Whalley, is "making good" here, and he will probably ride Willonyx in the Cambridgeshire.

An English hockey team has just returned from a short tour in Germany and Belgium. The Germans put up the best fight the Belgians going under by 13 goals to 0.

ARABINDO GHOSE REDIVIVUS.

An Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOV. 8.

Babu Arabindo Ghose writes to the *Hindu* from 42, Rue De Parillon, Pondicherry, under date Nov. 7th:—"I shall be obliged if you will allow me to inform every one interested in my whereabouts through your journal that I am and will remain in Pondicherry. I left British India over a month before proceedings were taken against me, and as I had purposely retired here in order to pursue my Yoga Sadhana undisturbed by the political action of pursuit and had already severed connection with political work I did not feel called upon to surrender on a warrant for sedition as ought to have been incumbent on me if I had remained in the political field. I have since lived here as a religious recluse, visited only by a few friends, French and Indian, but my whereabouts have been an open secret, long known to agents of Government and widely rumoured in Madras as well as perfectly well known to every one in Pondicherry. I find myself now compelled somewhat against my will to give my presence here wider publicity. It has suited certain people for an ulterior object to construct a theory that I am not in Pondicherry, but in British India, and I wish to state emphatically that I have not been in British India since March last and shall not set foot on British Territory even for a single moment in future until I can return publicly. Any statement by any person to the contrary made now or in the future will be false. I wish at the same time to make it perfectly clear that I have retired for a time from political activity of any kind and that I will see and correspond with no one in connection with political subjects. I defer all explanation or justification of my action in leaving British India until the High Court in Calcutta shall have pronounced on my culpability or innocence of writing in the "Karmayogin" on which I am indicted."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 3.

THE Postal Money Order system which has been recently introduced into the State by H. H. the Nizam's Government is working with the speed of a Durga Puja car. The mass of the people are illiterate or may be just emering from ignorance into a sort of dismal enlightenment, thus making a little knowledge a dangerous thing for themselves and posterity. But is their scepticism as regards the ficility afforded to them by a generous Government for making money remittances altogether blameworthy? It would be wrong, indeed, to assume this, in view of the fact that letters posted through the Hyderabad Postal service as likely as not reach their destination in proper time or do not reach the addressee at all. This is not the fault of the Government, of course. If the officers concerned exercised due supervision over the delivery staff, matters would improve, and with it a proportionate amount of confidence would be infused into the minds of the people when alone the Money Order System will attain its objective.

The simultaneous census operations that were to have taken place on the night of the 27th Azoor current have been postponed and the Government has intimated to the Sarf-i-khas, Paigah, and Divani illaquas that a circular will be issued, fixing the revised date, when people will have to keep up the watch-night to receive the operators told off for duty in different localities. They will also need to be reminded that a census operation has no connection with a surgical operation, because they fear the knife!

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

In the Melbourne House of Assembly on Tuesday October 18, the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. C Vaughan) tabled a report by the Deputy Surveyor-General (Mr. E. M. Smith) on the area of land available for settlement. The report stated that the Land Board was at present dealing with applications for about 81,000 acres in the western district and would shortly deal with applications received up till October 4 for about 60,000 acres in the South-Eastern district. In the Central district 160,000 acres, including the hundred of Newland (Kangaroo Island), were gazetted the other day. In the "open list" there were about 131,000 acres in various parts of the State available for appliestion. The following acres were surveyed or in course of survey:—Hundred of James, north-west of Franklin Harbor, about 63,000 acres—Survey almost completed. Hundred of Rudall, on the Cummins to Darke's Peak railway line—Half the hundred, or about 48,000 acres surveyed. Hundred of Maniung, south of the River Murray, 15,000 acres—Survey and could be gazetted open in a few weeks if necessary. Large blocks in the hundreds of Parings, Bookpurnong, and Murtho, comprising about 77,000 acres, were now being sub-divided, and would be ready for offer in less than three months.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

CONSERVATIVES OBJECT TO HOME RULE.

Surrender Urged in the Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Extraordinary interest is being taken in to-day's Cabinet Council, which, it is understood, will finally decide whether to accept or reject the reservations of the Unionist Conferees to the plan for dealing with cases of disagreement between the two Houses by a joint committee.

The reservations refer especially to Home Rule.

A tariff campaign has opened in Lancashire. The Right Hon. Geo. Wyndham and Mr. Ridley spoke at Manchester last evening, and the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain at Wigan.

There were also meetings in many other towns.

Mr. Wyndham, opening an exhibition of dumped goods in Manchester, said that Manchester was the key to the political situation, and Tariff Reformers meant to win most of their victories there.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The crux of the Conference issue appears to be the wish of the Conservative members of the Conference to exclude from the consideration of the Joint Deadlock Committee all measures, which can be described as constitutional changes, especially Home Rule.

The Liberal papers are emphatic in declaring that the Deadlock Committee solution can only be accepted, if it covers the whole legislative ground, including Home Rule. They assert that the Conservative conferees have treated with contempt the Conservative Press campaign in favour of Federal Home Rule.

The *Standard* appeals to Unionist opponents of Home Rule to remember that the defeat of the Liberals at the election is not to be expected, and it is surely more reasonable to consent to an arrangement, which will leave the House of Lords power to protest against a revolutionary change, than to be compelled to swallow Home Rule in the crudest form.

The *Daily Telegraph* admits that electioneering conditions are considerably less favourable to the Conservatives than they have been in 1910.

Mr. Moore, M.P., speaking at Dublin said that Protestantism and prosperity in Ireland were again threatened by the cursed scab of Home Rule.

Mr. Acland-Hood, speaking at Exeter, advised the Conservatives to get ready to fight now.

LATER.

Mr. Atquith to-day had three-quarters of an hour's audience with the King. It is believed that the principal object was to acquaint His Majesty with the result of the Veto Conference.

[The Marquis of Londonderry at the annual meeting on October 19th of the Durham County Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations responded to the toast of "The Division." He expressed himself hopeful in regard to the political future of the county, and said he hoped no effort would be spared to achieve victory at South Shields, for it would mean the death knell of the Radical Government, more or less. They might look forward with confidence to the next general election. Only one thing was wanted to ensure success, and that was absolute unity among themselves. He attributed their defeat in 1906 to differences of opinion with regard to the fiscal question. To his mind those differences had disappeared. (Applause.) The whole of the Unionist party was now united in the policy so clearly put forward by Mr. Balfour. The main object of the Unionist party now was to turn out the present Government (applause)—whose policy was based on pure Socialistic principles. If such a policy as that were brought home to the working classes and they were made to understand the danger of it and if also Unionists approached the general election as a thoroughly united party, victory must crown their efforts. (Applause.) He had seen lately that some of the younger members of the Unionist party had been putting forward their views. He admired their energy and zeal, but could not help regarding them as Prince Ruperts of the party. They would be of unbounded use to them as skirmishers in their great battle, but he throught the direction of the campaign should be left to the judgment and experience of the great general at the head of their affairs. The duty of the Opposition was to oppose, and Unionists should pay no attention to Radical cries that they should put forward a policy. Their work should be to show that the policy of the Social Radical Government was unjust and oppressatory, that it was driving capital out of the country, ruining commercial interests, and adding grievously to unemployment. They should show that the policy of the Government was a cowardly one, because they were truckling to the Irish party for their votes. If they did this and allowed the direction of the whole of the campaign to be carried out by their great leader there would be returned to power a Government that would deal fairly and honestly with all classes of the community.]

LORD MORLEY'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The King attended a meeting of the Privy Council at Marlborough House to day, when Lord Morley yielded up his office and Lord Crewe received the seal as Secretary of State for India.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The increase in imports for October amounts to £5,405,936, and the increase in exports to £3,760,454. The chief increase in imports was in cotton, and in exports in woollen and cotton manufactures.

NEW BANK HOLIDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The King has signed a proclamation making December 27th a bank holiday.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A petition is being drafted for the commutation of Crippen's sentence.

The execution has been fixed for November 23rd.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SOUTH WALES.

Strikers Seize Cambrian Pits.

MILITARY FORCE IN READINESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The South Wales strikers have seized the Cambrian pits and extinguished the boiler-fires. The ventilation fans have stopped, and it is feared that three hundred horses are perishing.

Instructions have been given for Hussars to proceed from Salisbury Plain, if the circumstances demand it.

The outlook at the Glamorgan collieries is serious. An excited mob of miners is in front of the pits, and threatening to storm them. The Chief Constable is hurrying up with reinforcements.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A mob of five thousand strikers at midnight stoned and then rushed the police, and captured the power station of the Glamorgan Colliery.

GREAT SAILING-SHIP AGROUND.

Coastguards' Heroism.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Preussen" is still in a perilous position. The tugs have not been able to tow her off. A lifeboat is standing by, the crew refusing to leave. The coastguards are making most gallant efforts in terrific seas.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Twelve tugs are standing by the "Preussen" The papers give prominence to the bravery of the crew, who were swept by mountainous seas, but remained singing at the pumps all night.

KING EDWARD'S MEMORIAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Committee met at the Mansion House to-day, and decided to open immediately a fund for a memorial statue to King Edward in London. Other proposals, such as an historical museum and a Senate House for the London University, were referred to a sub-committee for further consideration.

CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Royal Commission Appointed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Reuter wires from Ottawa that the Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the charges of smuggling Chinese into British Columbia, and incidentally to enquire into the opium traffic.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Getmany have arrived at Port Said. They visited the German cruiser "Hertha" and lunched privately on shore. No reception was held.

T. R. H. proceeded later on their journey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The details of the Crown Prince of Germany's Indian tour in these provinces have been provisionally settled. The Prince will visit Agra and will go on a shoot in the famous Bhartpur Jhel at Muttra. He will be the guest of the 1st Royal Kaiser's Regiment for a week and then go up-country. On return from the Punjab the Prince will visit the Allahabad Exhibition, then go to Benares and Lucknow for the Civil Service Cup Race and go straight to Calcutta.

THE TSAR IN GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov 8.

The visit of the Tsar to Potsdam and the absence of toasts is much discussed. It is variously interpreted, the views of M. Sazonoff being uncertain though he is reputedly pro-German.

A semi-official statement in the *Koelnische Zeitung* says that Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg and M. Sazonoff agreed to a frank discussion of any difficulties between Russia and Germany which might arise.

NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

Heavy Betting.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

There is lively betting on the New York State election which takes place to-day. It is estimated that sixty thousand dollars have been laid in Wall Street, the odds being three to one in favour of Dix, the Democrat nominee for the Governorship.

THE CORONATION.

Date Fixed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The *London Gazette* announces that the Coronation has been arranged for June 22nd.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Reuter telegraphs from Constantinople that owing to cholera the annual summoning of recruits has been postponed. Yesterday there were twenty-three cases and seven deaths among the Garrison of Constantinople and sixteen cases and three deaths among civilian population.

Cases are reported from Smyrna, Beirut, Adrianople, Tuzla and elsewhere.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Japanese Tariff.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Lord Keswick presided over a distinguished gathering to-day, which met at the China Association dinner. The guests included Sir John Jordan, Sir M. Nathan, Sir Catchick Chater, Sir Walter Hillier and Lord William Cecil.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of the prosperity of the Association, dwelt on the progress of Manchuria and the vitality of China. He described the Japanese tariff as causing consternation, and trusted that the British Government would consult merchants in China on the subject, for the matter was serious alike to Britain and Japan.

Mr. Addis proposed the toast of the "Guests." He eulogised Sir John Jordan's aim to attenuate existing differences.

Sir John Jordan expressed his gratitude for the invaluable sympathy and support of the Foreign Office. He reminded his hearers that Peking was now fourteen days from London, and suggested that the Association should send some members periodically to China to see for themselves the great changes, which had taken place. There were many points, which Britain and China had in common, and he hoped that China would emerge from her present ordeal fully equipped to hold that position, to which she was entitled.

S. S. "KURDISTAN."

Loss Quarter Million.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The loss on the wreck of "Kurdistan" amounts to nearly quarter of a million sterling.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Reuter telegraphs from Vienna that the ex-Shah has arrived there. He will stay a week.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR H. RAWSON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The late Admiral Sir Henry Rawson was buried this afternoon at Bracknell. A Memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

OBITUARY.

The Death is announced of Mr. Theodore Cooke, late of the I. C. S.

[Mr. Theodore Cooke, C. I. E., M. A., M. A. I., LL. D., F. G. S., F. L. S., M. Inst. C. E. I., retired from the Civil Service of the Indian Government (Bombay) in 1893. Born 1836, in Tipperary, Ireland, he was educated in Dublin University. He was the Hebrew prizeman, was gold medallist in Natural Sciences, and won special certificates in mechanics and experimental sciences. He came out to India as Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway; erected Bassein Iron Bridge, 4,312 feet long; in 1865 was appointed Principal of Government Civil Engineering College at Poona (afterwards the College of Science); acted thrice as Director of Public Instruction to Government of Bombay; was Director of Botanical Survey of Western India; acted as Director of Agriculture to Government of Bombay; was Fellow of Bombay University; Dean of Faculty and Syndic; retired, 1893; was subsequently for three years Technical Sub-Director, Imperial Institute, London.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Sir John Stanley and Lady Stanley will leave Allahabad to-morrow for Benares, where they will be the guests of the Maharaja during the Viceroy's visit.

Sir John Hewett will arrive in Allahabad early to-morrow to attend the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Proclamation Pillar by the Viceroy and return the same afternoon for Lucknow.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The Amir returned to Kabul on 22nd October. He is not likely to visit Jellalabad as cholera is still prevalent there.

MYSORE DROWNING FATALITY.

The Boy's Body Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

The body of young Marshall, who was drowned in the Hoskote Lake on Saturday morning, was recovered to-day and is being brought into Bangalore for interment this evening. The cadets of his College (St. Joseph's) are making the funeral will be a military one after a service at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

TORTURED BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A daring dacoity was committed at midnight on Saturday in the house of Gobinda Chandra Dutta of the village of Sreedari in Sylhet. The dacoits, who numbered about a hundred, decamped with all the valuables Gobinda Dutta possessed. His eldest son and his wife took refuge in a jungle hard by. Gobinda Dutta himself was dragged out of the house, and of burning quilts to be pressed against his body. He is lying in a precarious condition. No trace of culprits have yet been found.

THE NABHA SUGAR FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

On the 6th instant the Lieut. Governor visited the Pure Indian Sugar Factory at Nabha State, and expressed pleasure at the commercial activities of the subjects of His Highness.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Practically all the Secretariats have closed here except the Army Headquarters. Mr. Meston, Financial Secretary, will leave Simla on the 13th instant.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY ON UNREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Yesterday afternoon the Governor and Lady Lawley received a public reception at Bellary.

Mr. N. Gopalasawmy Muddaly, Chairman of the Municipal Council, read an address of welcome, and other addresses were read from other local bodies.

The Governor in reply, said: "During the past few years, we have seen the placid waters of Indian life stirred by a current of unrest here and there. They have been ruffled by a healthy breeze of constitutional progress elsewhere; they have been lashed into a storm of criminal disorder by the wild winds of anarchy and revolt. I know full well that the intelligent and sober-minded of the South, view with no less detestation than I do myself, the doctrines enunciated and the methods adopted by the agents of extremism, as it is called, and so I realised that the sentiments of loyalty, to which you give expression in your addresses, are genuine and sincere, and I thank you for them most heartily. (Cheers).

Surely, if there is one tradition, which is common to all the peoples of this land, it is a sense of devotion to the Crown. It found expression but a few years ago when His Majesty King George V (then Prince of Wales) passed with His Gracious Consort through this portion of the great Empire, which he is now called on to rule, and was everywhere acclaimed with homage and devotion. The visit of their Majesties has formed a personal link with India, which will, I am confident, bind the hearts of their Indian subjects to their throne and person with an indissoluble tie. Yet again more recently it found voice in solemn accents of grief and sympathy, when the late King was called on to lay down the sceptre, which he had wielded so wisely and so well. These lamentations so poignant, so universal among all countries, all ages, all sects and all creeds, spoke of the hold which His late Majesty exercised over the hearts of his peoples by his untiring self devotion and concern for their greater welfare and his ceaseless desire for increased happiness. I count it no slight privilege to have spent the best years of my life in the service of his late Majesty, and that great Lady who preceded him, the late Queen Empress Victoria. Surely their character and their influence must be an inspiration to all who are called on to rule.

BELLARY, Nov. 8.

This morning, Sir Arthur Lawley visited local institutions and the Central Jail. Several prisoners complained of being beaten by the Convict-Warders, Jailor and Superintendent, and His Excellency was informed by the Superintendent on 21st October of conspiracy among some convicts to attack the Jailor and himself. He himself had been attacked by a convict with mallet and severely injured, and he accordingly ordered to keep the suspects in cells till His Excellency's visit was over and till the order established in the workshops where these convicts have been working. The convict, who assaulted the superintendent, complained he had been severely beaten in the jail and showed the marks of injuries in his person to His Excellency, but the Governor told the prisoner it was very wrong to have attacked the Superintendent and the refore he was rightly punished for his, misconduct. Before returning to the Camp His Excellency inspected the Municipal Hospital. The local women and children of hospital were visited by Her Excellency at noon.

GUNRUNNING CAMPAIGN.

Details of the Skirmish.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

The skirmish on the Mekran Coast last Tuesday, referred to by Reuter, says the 'Sind Gazettee," took place at Ras Bris, about 30 miles this side of Charbar. A dhow put in at Beginig last week, bringing a consignment of arms for the Afghan tribesmen. There appears to have been a concerted plan of the tribesmen keeping guard among the hills and covering the landing of rifles. The gunboats, "Perseus" and "Proserpine," both got wind of the operation and put into the bay on Tuesday last, surprising the gunrunners at their work. A small party of blue jackets was landed by Commander Marshall of the "Proserpine" who took charge and Captain White of the Indian Army also took part. The gunrunners took to flight abandonrng their dhow and leaving some of their cargo of rifles behind. While a search was being made, shots were heard from the hills and two principal officers, the Captain of the "Proserpine" and Captain White fell wounded. A sailor who was near Commander Marshall was also hit. The landing party at once spread out and gave chase and a reinforcement were landed, but it was impossible to trace the marauders in the recesses of the hills. The landing party remained on shore all night and next morning. They set fire to the dhow and destroyed it. An armed launch, the "Sheikh," having heard at Charbar that some trouble was taking place, at once proceeded to the spot, but by this time the affair was over and the men were returning to their ship. The two officers and men were only slightly injured and were treated on boardship. It was not so much an affray as an attempt to assassinate the officers in command. There was no sign of the marauders except by their rifle fire, but their number was unknown. The "Sheikh" left the same day for Karachi and reached this port on Sunday evening. She is the largest of armed launches which has been patrolling the Gulf and is the last to come off patrol duty as she has been supplying coal and water to the smaller launches and could not leave till relieved.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANK TRANSACTIONS.

Moplah Merchants Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Particulars received in connection with the arrest of K. M. Kadiri Koya, a leading Moplah merchant of Calicut, on a charge of fraudulent transaction at the instance of the Agent, Calicut Branch, Madras Bank, who is now on bail of Rs. 30,000, show that while Mr. Lamb, Inspector of Branches of the Madras Bank, going through the accounts, was naturally led to pay special attention to a very large account with the Bank of accused. The inspection being a thorough one it was necessary to examine one or two of the dealers' godowns in which the pepper accused was speculating largely, was stored under the Bank's lock and key. A serious shortage of bags was found in many instances; bags which should have contained pepper were found to contain rubbish. Altogether the shortage is likely to amount to about 60 per cent. and the amount of loan is about three lakhs.

A very similar state of things on a smaller scale have been disclosed by the examination of the account of K. M. Moideen Koya, another leading merchant of Calicut, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

Military Force Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Assam correspondent of the "Statesman" says, the rumour that the long pending Duffla expedition was to be dropped is incorrect. Particulars now to hand show that a small expedition is to proceed. The position is briefly this:—

"A year ago three Assamese British subjects were taken prisoners by some Dufflas in the Barasafrai hills in the N. W. of Assam, a dispute having arisen between the hillmen and the Assamese over some elephants. The local Government being advised instituted enquiries with the result that the Dufflas were ordered to release the men. These orders the Gums (Chiefs of Clans) disregarded with the result that an intimation was conveyed to them that failing the immediate surrender of their prisoners, payment of the annual Poncha would be stopped. This Poncha is usually paid in cash and kind amounting in all to between for and six thousand rupees per annum and though usually referred as a subsidy is actually a rental paid by us for the use of certain land within Duffla boundaries. The outcome of the intimation was a denial from the Chiefs that they held any prisoners. The Government information being certain to the contrary orders were issued accordingly to the Deputy Commissioner of Durrang to withhold the payment of Poncha. The hillmen shortly realising that their payments were being withheld commenced a programme of raids within British bounds destroying isolated villages, driving off cattle and generally harassing wherever they found they could do so with impunity and kept it up for some months. The Deputy Commissioner under instructions called a Durbar in February last to which the Chiefs were invited but a serious hitch occurred on the question of their entering the Durbar armed, the result being that several of them returned to their homes without attending the Durbar. Those who were present at the Durbar again denied all knowledge of prisoners and the Durbar closed having proved abortive. A month later a payment of Poncha being due, application was made for it and refused with the result that the old raiding trouble broke out again and it is in this juncture that an Assamese subject was killed—happily the only life lost in the matter. There was a suggestion of a punitive expedition in April last, but matter had to be referred home and was vetoed by Lord Morley."

The Dufflas have been giving trouble for some years past growing more insolent each time they have managed to get off scot free until at last they have openly asserted their right to attend a Durbar armed and in their own insolent and primitive way have thrown down the gauntlet. The force which is now waiting to proceed up consists of one hundred rifles of the Military Police under the command of Captain Sir George Duff Sutherland, Dunbar, Bart., Commandant, Military Police, Dibrughur and until recently B. A, Q. A. G. Simla, a keen soldier who may be depended upon to make the best of the job in hand. With him as political officer goes Mr. Noel Williamson, I. C. S., until recently Political Agent at Sudiya on the Assam Frontier. Two other military officers proceed with the expedition. It was originally intended that the force should proceed up from the single centre, but this programme has now been discarded and the force moves up from the Pitabghur side. Their chances of seeing a Daffla are very remote as the hillmen, have cuts enough to keep an eye on all movements and long before the little expedition can to get in touch with them they will have driven their cattle behind the hills before their crops will have been harvested and their homestead belongings moved to safe retreats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

News reached Rangoon to-day of an outbreak in the Sagaing District, some one thousand men having appeared in Myinmu. The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and the Commandant, Military Police Battalion, with a hundred and fifty military policemen, have left for the scene. The crebels' attack was driven off without loss to the attackers. Pursuit to-day is being pushed on to capture the leader of the rebels, Minlaunen Kyu Than. Particulars are not to hand.

THE GIBSON MURDER CASE.

Private Miller Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The trial of Private Miller for the murder of Private Gibson concluded to-day in the Allahabad High Court. The defence urged that either the act was committed while accused was temporarily insane or suffering from homicidal mania or that it was a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, owing to grave and sudden provocation. The jury returned in a unanimous verdict of guilty of the offence of murder.

Mr. Justice Tudball, in passing sentence, said that considering the extreme youth of the prisoner and the fact that he had received certain amount of provocation he would not pass on him the extreme penalty of the law. The accused was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A SENTENCE REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The Lieut. Governor has reduced the sentence from three years to one of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Sub-conductor Ranken who was found guilty by the Chief Court of removing from the Lahore Fort certain barrels of rum and selling them.

AMRITSAR MURDER CASE.

Death and Transportation Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

In connection with the brutal murder of the Amritsar shawl merchant's daughter, Yashin Shaw, an imam of the mosque of Amritsar was sentenced yesterday to death and his accomplice to transportation for life.

WAZIRI OUTRAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

One Kutoram, a sowcar or money lender of Umerkhel is reported to have been murdered and plundered by two Waziri Mahsud outlaws on 29th October and two other Hindus were kidnapped. On the receipt of the news the commander of the Forces left Tonk, and proceeded in pursuit of the marauders.

THE death is reported of Dewan Hari Chand, Member of the Kapurthala State Council.

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN KASHMIR.

II

On the Jhelum River.

WHEN we had said good-bye to our faithful driver, and the carriage had disappeared in a cloud of dust, we felt that the last link with trains and other adjuncts of civilization had indeed snapped. Left then to our fate we turned round and began to contemplate our future home. "What an enormous boat," I said, "Quite a Noah's Ark" agreed Jim, "and," he added,—"I suppose that old sportsman on the little boat is our cook." I looked and saw an aged son of the Prophet bending with Martha-like care, over a number of little iron pots. He wore an enormous turban, owned an equally enormous nose and a beard dyed a vivid crimson, which in places seemed to merge into a kind of tanary yellow. When he saw us looking at him, he got up, and salaamed profoundly, then a smart looking, young man turtled forward and explained he was the manji or Captain of the little boat, called in coloquial langusge the "cook-boat." He introduced the cook, as the best cook to be found anywhere all up and down the "Jhelum." Then sundry other servants came forward, salaamed, and also quite an army of coolies, who, it appears, were destined to tow our boat to Srinagar on the morrow. Finally we crossed the gangway and began to inspect the boat, whose name we learnt was the "Scarlet Runner." "My eye," said Jim, "they have done us top-hole." I peeped over his shoulder and saw a most charming room, whe walls were paneled with handsome carving, embroidered curtains hung over the doorways, and Persian carpets covered the floor. When I wrote to engage the boat, I had explained, it is true, that I wished to be thoroughly comfortable, but I had never expected this degree of splendour. The dining-room and the two bedrooms, though not so gorgeous as the drawingroom, were all that could be wished, and we expressed ourselves more than pleased.

Later on the "best cook to be found all up and down the Jhelum," having given us an excellent dinner, we sank to sleep, thoroughly satisfied with ourselves, and everything connected with the "Scarlet Runner." Daybreak ought to have seen us on our way to Srinagar, but the coolies were all dispersed over the face of the country buying milk and eggs, and there seemed no prospect of an early departure. It was not till Jim had exhausted every opprobrious epithet in the Urdu language, that we finally found ourselves under weigh. Our progress, even then, was painfully slow, and Jim very soon changed the name of the boat, from the "Scarlet Runner" to the Crimson Creeper. I forgot to say that, she (I suppose even house boats on the Jhelum are called she), was painted a vivid red, somewhat in the same shade as the Cooks' beard.

When we were fairly started, and our six coolies were busily employed pulling us along, the manji, Mohammed by name, came into the drawing-room, and proceeded to have a chat. He told us he was a real sportsman, that no one else on the river could catch such enormous fish as he could and few could bring home such big bags of teal and duck. He promised that he would put Jim in the way of catching equally big fish, and enable him to bring home many and many a bird for the Mem Sahib's dinner. He also produced various chits given him by former employers. One was written in verse, and though it refers to an earlier period of his life, yet it presents such a good outline of our fascinating Mohammed's character that I cannot refrain from giving it in full:—

He can "chap" like a man, as he sits in the bow
And can take his own part when the crew has a row.
It is woe to that fish that comes swimming by
'Neath his four pronged-ballam and his hawk-like eye
He'll transfix it at once in its watery bed
And whirl it in triumph aloft o'er his head.
He can swim like that fish one caught in his snare
Is a "dapster" at catching the birds of the air.
He is honest for anything I can reveal,
But, between us, good friend, I had little to seal.
This is his first "shit," so I give it in rhyme,
It will serve to record in the future the time
When his brave young spirit with manly desire
For the work of a man began to aspire.
I wish him "good luck" in his onward career
As he plods through life in the "Vale of Kashmir."

Some years have passed since the foregoing was written, but Mohammed, though still a beardless youth, has been promoted from a "four-pronged ballam" to a fishing rod. Neither now does he "catch" the birds of the air, he takes out a shooting license, and brings the teal and duck to earth with a rifle. Jim was not slow to discover that Mohammed had a very pretty wife, she is usually to be seen sitting in the stern of the cook-boat paddling hard. She wears a loose dingy over garment, and a cloth over her head which she arranges in much the same way as her Italian sister arranges her head-dress. Of course, we had heard that many Kashmiri women were beautiful, and I find myself admiring them immensely, but Jim declares that on the whole he is disappointed. Then it must be admitted that he is absurdly particular. I was once walking with him in Hyde Park and I stopped to talk to a girl friend, virtuous of heart, but plain of feature. After she had left on the 3rd of he said with a frown, "whatever did yes stop and talk to that girl, for she was quite ugly." However, this is a digression—I must return to the fair Kashmiris, whom I insist on admiring, in spite of the dirt which wraps them round. They work alongside their men kind, paddling, polling or towing the boats. They do not look bashful and timid like the women of Southern India and they seem to be granted a rough equality with the men. This fact, coupled with the way in which they work equally hard, if not harder than the men, would interest the leaders of the Suffragette movement in England. It would be absurd to call the Kashmiris, Indians. They have nothing in common with the inhabitants of Central and Southern India. They are a tall fair northern race and some of the women have an exquisite colour in their cheeks. Ah! me, if those dear women would only wash, and wear clean clothes, I would never tire of looking at them. It is not poverty alone which makes men, women alike wear a shappy snuff coloured overall. Twenty per cent. of the people of Kashmir are Moslems, and the rest of the inhabitants Hindu Brahmins, who go by the name of Pandits. In pre-British days, the clever literate minority oppressed the defenceless majority. If any Mahomedan was seen wearing handsomer clothes than his brethren, the Hindus would suspect he had money, and so they would torture and oppress him till he gave up his little all. Now, though oppression is a thing of the past, it is not to this day considered good form to be clean and tidy. I have seen a woman wearing quite a nice crimson woollen garment, but over it she nearly always throws the snuff-coloured cotton overall, worn by the great bulk of the people. The river was alive with boats, so I had plenty of opportunity of studying the aquatic population. Now and then a huge house-boat, containing English people, passed us, and I found myself longing to know who they were and whither they were bound.

Jim varied the quiet of the voyage by going with the manji in a small boat, on shooting and fishing excursions. He brought back a couple of teal and some really nice looking fish. However, handsome is as handsome tastes and when the cook served the fish at dinner with much pomp, as befitted the first fruit's of the Sahib's fishing, one mouthful was enough for me. I pushed my plate away and said, that not even to do honour to Jim's first day's fishing in Kashmir, would I consent to eat boiled cottonwool. Jim, who at first was prepared to be offended, very soon agreed that I was right. The teal, however, made up for the shortcomings of the fish, and I am now always foremost in suggesting a shooting expedition. We did not meet with any real fine scenery on our journey between Barramulla and Shrinagar. Yet it will be hard to forget how lovely the crescent moon looked rising behind the mountain. The mountains, the moon and the stars, all reflected in the clear water as though in a mirror.

The Woolar Lake was so empty of water, I was reminded of the saying of a certain grumbling globe trotter, who declared it to be no bigger than the pond in St. James' Park.

I believe my enthusiasm for Kashmir was born on the morning we entered the City of the Sun. Why, I wonder, have we changed the romantic old name, "Surya Nagr," the Sun City, to the commonplace Shrinagar. Well, may it be named the City of the Sun. As we passed under the first of the seven city bridges, the god of day seemed to touch with loving caress, every temple, ghaut and building which met the eye. The two hours' journey through the city was a time of real delight. The roof of one temple shone with such fair silvery radiance in the morning light, that I hated to burn it was made of kerosene tins. Why in this imperfect world do we seek to lift so many veils?

Besides our delight on the picturesque double-storied houses, whose balconies hung over the water on either side of the river, there was much human interest to amuse us. As it was yet early in the day, the whole Hindu population might be seen bathing themselves and washing their clothes in the river. Every bathing ghaut was lighted with women clad in many coloured raiment. For the joy of those who delight in colours, it is well that the Kashmiri's Hindu, unlike her Mohamedan sister, should array herself in purple, violet, crimson and blue. We shall never forget that morning progress, between the bathing ghauts, the exquisite reflections in the water, the great mountains overshadowing all.

R. F. G.

MR. FRAMJEE MEHTA'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert in your to-morrow's issue the accompanying letter I have addressed to the Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed"?—Yours, etc.,

S. B. BROACHA.

51, Apollo-St., Nov. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAME-JAMSHED."

SIR,—Your report of Mr. Framji Mehta's complaint of what happened at the Police Court I dare say is correct. But what I am much grieved to observe is that the defence should have shown such petulance; and not have acknowledged Mr. Framji's very generous and handsome conduct.

I was earnestly requested to intervene in the case, and was given full direction to settle it outside the Court in any manner it seemed to me the best. I persuaded Mr. Framji, much against his wish and the wishes of his friends, to drop it. Young Mr. Murzban, like a good and honest boy, showed great contrition at his conduct and offered to make the "amende honourable" by a handsome apology which Mr. Framji generously waived. Mr. Framji had really suffered great annoyance and mental worry, and I am very grateful to him for hearing my advice concerning which, of its being right, I have now some doubts.

Mr. Framji's conduct all throughout was very handsome, gentlemanly and generous, and I am sorry to note it has been so ill-appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

(SD.) S. B. BROACHA.

P. S.—I have addressed to you this letter in English for the simple reason that Mr. Framji's English friends may know the true version of facts.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE further hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarker, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton. The prosecution led further evidence regarding the seizure of arms, ammunition and other articles by the police from some of the accused.

V. Vasudeo Janardhan Ghangrekar, examined by Mr. Weldon, deposed to his being present as a 'punch' when Paranjpe Waibar's house at Pen was searched and nine percussion caps were found. The accused T. G. Marathe lived there.

Vinayak Narayan Manohar, manager of the Penkar Cotton and Knife Manufacturing Company at Dhulia, examined by Mr. Weldon said he had known P. W. Gokhale (accused No. 17) for about two years. Gokhale lived in the office of the factory. He worked for some time in the cutlery factory and for some time in the ginning factory. About a year ago the police searched the factory and arrested Gokhale, who produced two pistols from a trunk. There were also some knives in it—about fifteen to twenty. The witness asked him why those knives were there and he said he wanted to show them to some persons at Pen.

Superintendent Peter Sullivan, C. I. D., said on the 1st January in consequence of instructions given him by Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., he went to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and searched the room of the accused V. P. Nagpurkur in his presence. The witness found nothing on that occasion. Inspector Kavasji Pettigara arrested Nagpurkar at the same time. The accused was subsequently taken to Nasik. On the 10th January he was brought back to Bombay from Nasik. He made a statement in the witness' presence concerning the arrangements in such a room in Girgaum Road. The witness went there and the accused produced a box covered with deerskin, and other articles, to wit, pieces of tin, a tin cutter, a bottle of hydrochloric acid, etc. The witness gave orders to Inspector Kavasji to take them to Nasik and hand them over to Mr. Guider. The witness was also present with Mr. Vincent when the room of Khare (accused No. 23) was searched on the 3rd of January. During the search they found some iron rods, bottles of chemicals, etc.

Inspector Kavasji Pettigara, the next witness, corroborated the last witness. He said after the search Nagpurkar took the witness to the Victoria Gardens, where a search was made in a pond for a pistol, but nothing was found in it. On the 13th January they went to Kemp and Co. in the Fort where a cash memo, dated the 13th February 1909, for the purchase of a flask, etc., was obtained. They went there in consequence of a statement made by Nagpurkar. On the next day witness went to the Makha Building at Byculla.

Luxmon V. Jayakar, the "panch," in whose presence Nagpurkar's room was searched, was tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, the witness said there was a man in the room who, he suspected, was under arrest. He saw him speak to Superintendent Sullivan in a low tone. He was explaining to the police some process in connection with the chemicals that were found.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon, the witness said the man in question was explaining the process which was necessary for the preparation of the "ball" or something of that sort.

Shanker Vasudeo Godbole, a convict, convicted under the Arms Act, examined by Mr. Weldon, deposed that on the 31st December, 1909, he gave a box containing two pistols, nine cartridges, some books and a bottle, to one Dhondu Bhikhoba Kasar at Pen for custody. The pistols, the cartridges and the bottle had been given to the witness by the accused Trimbak Gangadhar Marathe, some ten or fifteen days before the 31st of December. The box was locked when it was given to Kasar. The witness subsequently informed the police about it and took them to Kasar.

In reply to a question put by the Chief Justice, the witness said he handed the things to Kasar, because he got frightened on hearing of Marathe's arrest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kangsekar, the witness said it was not true that the pistols had been given to him by one Vithoba Marathe, who was dead.

S. V. Sadavarte of the Poona Police, deposed to his having received certain information from Pattankar (accused No. 9) which led to the recovery of a pistol. The witness also recovered bottles of acid from one Vadekar in consequence of information given to him by the accused Khare (No. 22).

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED FIRE INSURANCE FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Before the High Court Criminal Sessions this morning the case against C. J. Spalding, late Manager and Underwriter of the Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, Limited, who is charged with criminal breach of trust, was taken up. He pleaded not guilty. The accused did not press his claim to be tried as European British subject and a special jury was empanelled. The Crown Prosecutor opened the case and witnesses are now being examined. The accused is defended by Mr. J. L. Rosario, High Court Vakil.

ON "ONLY TOO" SHOPPING.

(BY "MID-VICTORIAN.")

Just when I thought I was to have a week's rest from reflections, Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Attorney-General for England and future Lord Chancellor, pops up in the newspapers with the following observation: "If I were a shopkeeper I would devote myself to making my shop a place to which people would be only too delighted to go." Could anything be more provocative? "If I were a shopkeeper!" As much as to say: 'You who are shopkeepers do not know how to run your shops. I, who am only a lawyer, will tell you."

I observe that Sir Rufus Isaacs does not say what kind of shop he has in his eye. He leaves that to us to find out. Moreover, the more his statement is studied the more charged with deep meaning does it seem. On the supposition that he kept a shop he says he would devote himself to making it a place to which people would be "only too" delighted to go. This warmth of language is highly auspicious. Devotion in a circular or an advertisement is all very well, but in the mouth of a man who is not yet a shopkeeper it is ominous. Can you not see a meaning in the words which is not on the surface? Is it not clear to you, sir, that they contain a political significance of the highest moment? I am a stranger to the political field (perhaps arena is the proper word), and only a sense of grave responsibility would make me enter it. I would almost as soon take part in a bull fight or a football match. But when I see the Attorney-General of England contemplating even the possibility of taking up shopkeeping, I also see a crisis—a political crisis—on the horizon. I see the Conference about to fail. I see the Government on its last legs, torn by internal dissensions and external feuds. I begin to perceive why Mr. Winston Churchill is going about shortening magisterial sentences—every man for himself. And after the cataclysm I foresee Sir Rufus Isaacs safely established as a Universal Provider K.C., devoting himself to making his customers so comfy that they do not know that they have bought. I have seen much worse political prophecies than the foregoing in the daily papers, and it ought to be good enough for The Ironmonger.

One thing is quite clear: that Sir Rufus Isaacs is not satisfied with shops as they are. Evidently he has been in one where he did not feel himself "only too delighted" to be. Whether the cause was in himself or the shop may be matter for question; I do not wish to be disrespectful to the Attorney-General; I have myself to think of and—you never can tell. But just suppose now that I, who am not a lawyer, were a distinguished journalist (which thank heaven, I am not), and suddenly I were to blurt out in public the opinion that "if I were a lawyer I would devote myself to making the witness-box a place to which people would be only too delighted to go," what would the lawyers say to me?

There is a new era of shopkeeping in progress; just consider for a moment a similar new era of justice: "The prisoner on entering the dock was asked by the Attorney-General for the prosecution whether he was quite comfortable. The prisoner in response begged to be supplied with two more air cushions. The Judge hoped there were no draughts about the dock. So long as he presided over that court his constant endeavour would be to make justice "only too" agreeable, so that it would be a pleasure for anybody to be tried by him, and a consolation to be convicted."

Now I am very far from asserting that the prisoner's dock and an ordinary shop are on the same moral plane—though, when I come to think of it, there are resemblances, strong resemblances. They are both places which one is "only too" glad to get out of cheaply. Sir Rufus Isaac's idea of making the shop a place to which people would be "only too" delighted to go sounds very well. But what is the result of being "only too" delighted with anything in this world? When I look back on the things that delighted me "only too," I wish to goodness I never had yielded to them. I will not go over the disenchantments of youth and the disappointments of later years. I must remark, however, how difficult it is to teach even a more than ordinary prudent man by experience. For, do you know, I nearly bought some rubber shares the other day. A bouncing, elastic, volatile, light-hearted thing like rubber seemed bound to rise. Then of a sudden I remembered that shop in Throgmorton Street which the kind-hearted proprietors devote themselves to making a place where you are "only too" delighted to go. There are no lounges, fountains, or palms there, nothing but a street. But you know very well that inside, when they like, they can make Baking Soda Prefs. rise and rise and rise, until you are "only too" pleased to buy some at any price. Then time passes until one fine morning the market is easier; the stock has been watered—which is a fatal thing for Baking Soda. The Prefs. become weak, flabby, sloppy, stale, collapse in the pie-dish so to speak; and finally you are "only too" delighted to get anything at all for them.

No, sir, take my word for it; when a man, or a woman for the matter of that, is "only too" anything, he or she is in a bad state. And if the shopkeeper makes people "only too" delighted to go to his shop to do anything but buy he is wasting money and trouble. The Victorian counterman, before tying up the customer's purchase, always said: "And the next article?" with a depth of conviction that meant there were at least ten other things you needed. You were there to buy, and he was there to sell. Nowadays, the proper way, it seems, is for the customer to look about the shop languidly, sit down in the lounge—I am speaking of women—watch the foolish people who are buying thing, drink a cup of tea, and go on to the next shop-lounge. If that is what Sir Rufus Isaacs means, the poor ironmonger will have to clear out his stock to make room for easy chairs for the customers to sit in while they make up their minds whether they did or did not want a penny worth of garden nails. A nice pass we are coming to.

I cannot for the life of me make out what kind of shop Sir Rufus Isaacs has been patronising. Has he been to the dentist's? The dentist does not live who could make people "only too" delighted to go to his shop. Perhaps before writing this outburst I ought to have sought out a fuller version of what the Attorney-General did say. But if in any sense or form he meant by "only too" that the customer was to be wheedled, cajoled, or inveigled (beautiful word that: you will find it in the tube lifts; made its appearance last week)—I say inveigled into buying, he gave very bad counsel.

Last week I mentioned blarney as one of the desiderata of successful shopkeeping. Blarney is used to persuade a customer who wants the A make penknife that the B make is quite as good. When it is as good, the blarney is conscientious. When it isn't—well, that's pure blarney. But to induce a man to buy a gouge when he asks for a chisel, that is "only too." A certain famous Provider has a card in his windows, which is grammatically speaking, a terrible twister. The obvious meaning of it, however, is that the public are invited to walk in and look about in the same frame of mind as that in which they perambulate the South Kensington Museum.

I know well enough that my mood at South Kensington is one of the most acute envy. And, so far, the aforesaid Provider is right enough; desire to possess is the parent of purchases. But what are his windows for if not to excite that desire? The Victorian principle was: If you don't see what you want in the window come in and ask for it. But obviously this presupposed a person who was looking for a specific article. The new idea—it comes from America—is catch the passer-by, get him and her inside somehow, and having got them there—well, I confess I don't know what you do next to make them feel "only too" delighted to buy something, for if they come merely to feel "only too" and not to buy, hang me if I can see what better the shopkeeper is of their presence.

Be assured, sir, that the state of "only too" is highly dangerous, mentally and morally. There is only one Personage who profits from it. He is its great instigator. It is his chief means of attracting people to his shop down the well-known Avenue of Good Intentions. You know whom I mean.—"Ironmonger."

POSSESSING DETONATORS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Lewis charged Karim Kanji, Dawood Kanji, and Kanji Alarakhia with being in possession of seven gunny bag-full of detonators without a license. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 250.

Inspector Lewis charged Premji Lowji and Mahadeoji Krishna with selling and possessing detonators without a license. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 50 and the second accused Rs. 25.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the short causes.

In the suit brought by Bhaichand Agarchand against Jawarmull Rekhchand, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a decree for Rs. 3,740 with interest and costs. The plaintiff in this case acted as the commission agents of the defendant and on the account being adjusted a sum of Rs. 3,740 was found due.

His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for.

In another similar case filed by Chaganlal Pitambardas against Ambalal Harjiwandas, Mr. J. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, who appeared for the plaintiff, obtained a decree for Rs. 2,981 with interest and costs in favour of the plaintiff.

MORTGAGE DECREE.

In the suit filed by Curseiji Dady Dady against Nasserwanji Ardeshir Bomanji and N. N. Morris, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. J. B. Kanga for the first defendant and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia for the second defendant. Mr. Bahadurji said that the suit was in respect of two mortgaged properties at Chandanwady and at Vehar. The first of the property was sold and Rs. 35,000 had been realised. He asked for sale absolute of the second property.

Mr. Kanga submitted that an adjustment had been entered into between the parties and he did not wish to back out of the adjustment. What he asked was that a decree be passed in terms of paras six and nine of the adjustment and the matter be referred to the Commissioner to ascertain what was due to the plaintiff and the second defendant.

This was agreed to by the parties and a decree was passed in the terms of the adjustment.

In the suit filed by Motilal Tegnull against Hanmanbux Shivjiram and others, Mr. F Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff and said that the summons sent to the defendant had returned unserved. It was duly sent to Kishangar by registered post. Mr. Taleyarkhan then proceeded to prove his case.

At this stage Mr. Rustam Wadia rose and said that he had been instructed to appear for the defendant. The learned Counsel said that the summons had not been received by the defendant at Kishangar. He was in Bombay for the last two months and he was surprised to find his name called when he appeared as plaintiff in another case before his lordship.

The case was allowed to be adjourned.

In the suit filed by Rago Bahadur Shivlal Motilal against Lalubhoy Raichand, Agent of the Ahmedsbad New Advance Mill Company, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person. Mr. Vaidiya asked for a decree for Rs. 1,75,000 with Rs. 12,403 as interest for the money advanced to the defendant on the pledge of the debentures of the mill.

Defendant complained of the bad times of mill industry and asked for time, some two years, to pay up the amount. He, however, in the end consented to a decree being passed against him for the original amount and to pay the sum of interest within a month's time. The decree in that case was not to be executed for six months.

A CHARITY.

In the suit, the Advocate-General vs. Madhavji Morarji and another, Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Advocate-General and said this was a suit for the appointment of a new trustee. The author of the Trust was a man named Thakore Bhimji, who died leaving a certain amount of movable and immovable property. The Trust was a kind of dharamsala where Hindu mendicants were fed. There was only one Trustee left of the property. He asked for the appointment of a new Trustee, and applied that the matter be referred to the Commissioner to consider the question of a proper person for the place.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, who appeared for the first defendant, said there was no necessity to send the matter to the Commissoner, as the Court could appoint a Trustee on the spot. He asked to so amend the last decree passed in the matter as to allow the last surviving Trustee to appoint a new Trustee. He believed the Advocate-General had no objection to the appointment of Tulsidas, son of Rambhavahu, widow of the late Trustee, Valabhdas Jairam.

The Court then passed orders appointing Tulsidas as second Trustee and so amending the last decree as to allow the last existing Trustee as well as two trustees to appoint a new Trustee, and also calling upon Rambhabai, second defendant, to give over charge of the property after she was paid the expenses she had incurred in the management of the Trust.

POLICE COURT.

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Witness under Cross-Examination.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

True to your knowledge?—True to my own knowledge.

You made your statements to the Police before you wrote that letter?—I am not quite sure on that point. It was Saturday evening that the statement was made to the Police.

You got a reply to that letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar?—Yes.

Were you satisfied with the reply?—No.

Why not?—Matter of opinion.

Got the reply here?—No.

Destroyed it?—No. I believe Mr. Peake has got it.

When you go home tell Mr. Peake not to destroy it?—Very well, Sir.

Why did not you write the letter to me? I was the person driving the car.—We were informed that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar was the owner of the car.

Were you also informed that I was not able to pay any damages?—No,

Matter of fact you were advised that if you asked for compensation from me who knew everything you would get a slap in the face?—No.

Have you made a statement to your friends that you had written to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar and not to Davar, Barrister, because the latter knew you were not injured, you would get a snubbing?—No. I did not say that, but I do say that we were advised to notify to the owner of the car in the event of our deciding to take action for civil damages.

As a matter of fact did not you ascertain that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar was the owner of the car?—We were informed on good authority.

When you wrote that letter Criminal prosecution was absent from your mind?—No. I cannot say that. I thought the police would prosecute.

You say you had no concern with the police, how did you read their mind?—It was my own consideration to advise the owner of the car.

I read this letter which you sent to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar?—(Letter read by Mr. Davar.)

In the course of reading the letter Mr. Davar asked the witness what he meant by the word "culpable."—Culpable means intentional.

The words "rash", "negligent" and "incompetent" and "Chauffeur" put to the witness.

Do you know what "Chauffeur" means—Yes, the man who drives the car.

"Chauffeur means a paid driver?—May be, I don't know if it is French.

Did you write this letter (letter shown to Mr. Davies) as blackmail?—No.

Signature of Mr. Davies identified (Letter put in).

You do not sleep at nights do you?—Usually I do sleep very well.

That was a particular night on which you were out, that you could not sleep?—Yes.

No other reason for going out for an airing?—No.

Was there any third person in the Victoria?—No.

Quite sure—Yes.

Three minutes after the accident happened did you not see a lady on the spot?—I did see at the time, a lady on the spot. Mr. Davar said there was a lady on the spot. The lady saw them and ran across the footpath towards Church Gate Station.

Where did the lady come from, when the only persons on the road were the occupants of the car and the Victoria?—I can't explain. I don't know.

The Court asked Mr. Davar what had the lady to do with the case, when Mr. Davar said he would explain to his Worship afterwards.

Were you driving on the extreme left side of the road?—Not on the extreme left side, but within 3 or 4 feet.

Mr. Davar in the course of the examination elicited from the witness that when they picked up the Victoria at Apollo Bunder, it was driven without lights and the lamps were lighted afterwards.

How far did you see the car before you turned round?—About 30 or 40 yards. On enquiry from Mr. Davar, Mr. Davies said that he had no experience in motor driving, but that he had some times driven in one. That was a friend's car.

Matter of fact the car struck your Victoria nearly at right angles and took off the back wheel?—I cannot say whether at right angles or not.

Mr. Davies admited that Mr. Davar, in order to save the lives of the occupants of the Victoria, took upon himself the risk of serious injury by driving in the way he did. Witness further admitted that he knew nothing as to how the accident happened. Mr. Davies said that the first person that he saw after the car turned turtle was Mr. Davar.

I was the first up on the road-do you say?—Yes. I was the first person that you saw getting up from the car?—Yes.

Quite sure?—Yes, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Would it surprise you if I tell you that I was pinned under the car?—Yes. It would surprise me.

My legs were pinned under the car and I was the last person out from under the car. Would it surprise you?—Yes, to my reading of the accident.

Then you could not have bumped into me?—Yes.

You heard a cry for help?—Yes.

"Let me out I am pinned under the car." Those were the words uttered for help?—Yes.

You are prepared to contradict me when I say I uttered the words?—No.

You assisted in lifting the car?—Yes. I and Mr. Peake.

Mr. Davar asked Mr. Davies whether he remembered the words "God, man, what were you are doing," whereupon Mr. Davies said yes.

I told you that I was trying to pass you?—Yes.

You asked me which side and I told you that we in India always pass on the right. Do you expect the Magistrate to believe that part of the story?—I don't know, I hope so.

I gave you my name?—Yes.

Do you remember my asking you whether you were hurt?—No.

Mr. Davies, we had a short talk at the time?—I do not remember.

For 15 minutes after the accident you did nothing?—Yes. I helped to lift the car.

Except that you did nothing?—No.

Mr. Peake, what was he doing?—He was there.

Sitting. Doing anything there?—He was assisting to lift Mr. Khairaj.

Was he very much hurt!—No. Not very much

Any serious injuries to him in the back?—No.

Consulted a Doctor about it?—I do not think so.

What did he want compensation for?—I have explained the reason for writing that letter. We were advised to write that letter in the event of our deciding to prosecute or file a suit.

A suit for damages?—Yes.

What was the damage suffered?—I have not decided or counted damages.

How much money do you want?—We have not decided on the point that we were going for damages. I now say I don't want any money.

You wrote that letter asking for compensation. Is not that deciding to ask for damages?—It is not deciding.

The letter was a feeler?—We were advised to write that letter.

You had not made up your mind when you wrote that letter about damages?—No.

What was the sense then of writing the letter?—I have reasons for doing so.

Let us have them?—Because in business for example when two steamers collide it is customary that one party notifies to the other. The agents or owners of the steamers write a similar letter holding the other responsible for damages.

You told the Police that you had written a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar asking for compensation?—Not certain.

When you went to give the statement to the Police did you say that you had written a letter and got a reply which did not please you?—No.

When you made that statement the Police had not taken any action?—When we went to the Superintendent the letter had not been written.

When did you inform the Police?—1st day.

You did not.—Yes.

Then the letter was written on the 14th, three days after the accident. When you wrote the letter you went to the Superintendent O'Keefe to give your statement?—No, I did not go to the Superintendent.

Then what happened?—They called at my Bungalow.

You gave your statement?—Yes.

Does that statement exactly tally with what you have stated here?—I have every reason to believe that it does. I hope so.

Mr. Daver asked to be allowed to see that statement. Statement (typed copy) handed to Mr. Davar.

Mr. Davar:—Discrepancy about the time of the making of the statement is shown by Mr. Davar from two paras. of the statement. Some portion of the statement read.

You didn't go to work you say in the statement?—No, I went to work on the very first day.

(Statement handed over to Mr. Davis for reading.)

Either the statement is false or your evidence here is false?—I can't answer.

What were your medical expenses?—I have not paid them.

What is your idea about it. Rs. 50 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 5?—I can't say.

You say that you saw bright lamps on each side of the Road? How far they were?—Perhaps 20 feet.

Mr. Davar identifies the spot as the same when Major Hojwel's accident had occurred. In the course of the examination witness did not contradict that it was a murky night, and that on account of the palm trees there was no light on the left side of the road.

Newspaper containing the description of the accident produced and some of the statements the witnesses admitted to be false.

Mr. Davies was asked whether he did not contradict the papers, whereupon he said he was not in the habit of doing so.

Did you hear that there were many reporters returning from Taj Mahal Hotel?—No.

In your evidence you say that you bumped against me immediately after the accident and we had this conversation?—No, it was afterwards.

You are quite sure I didn't come out from under the car?—Yes.

You swear as to having bumped against me as soon as the car turned turtle and some of the occupants of the car addressed you, who gave his name as Mr. Davar, Barrister?—Yes.

This statement is incorrect. Are you going to modify it now?—No.

You observed bright Kitson lamps. How many are there between and Church Gate Station?—We have omitted to mark them.

You have never driven in Bombay before?—No.

You were driving that night?—Yes.

It was the first time you have driven?—No.

How many times?—About half a dozen times.

On being questioned about that road being well lighted Mr. Davies was of opinion that it was, compared to Calcutta.

The Court:—What speed was the car driving at?—About 30 miles per hour.

Mr. Davar thereupon pointed out that it was impossible to guage the speed of a car coming in front by means of lamps which dazzle the eyes. He also stated that he was driving the car at less than 15 miles per hour, at the time the accident occured.

Any judge of gauging speed?—No. Don't pretend to.

Are you prepared to swear that the car was driving at 30 miles per hour?—No. I have said nothing about speed. I can't tell anything.

Prepared to contradict me when I say that the car was driven at less than 15 miles when the accident happened?—I should contradict 15 miles, but I can give no reasons why I say so.

Mr. Davies said that he judged of the speed of the car from the singing noise.—Mr. Davar said it was impossible to gauge the speed of the car from noise, but it is impossible to guage when it is behind.

After a short discussion Mr. Davies admitted that he was no judge of speed, and wished to add nothing.

There was no re-examination of the witness.

Further hearing adjourned to 16th November.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN THE PULPIT.

Speech on Mr. Chamberlain's Six Points.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke at the City Temple on Oct. 17 at a meeting of the Liberal Christian League, the body which was brought into existence as a result of the New Theology propaganda of the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

In the course of some introductory remarks before the Chancellor's speech, Mr. Campbell said that the league was not a political society, and that was not a political meeting. He read a telegram from Mr. Balfour, who wished all success to the social service work of the league, "Its object," said Mr. Balfour, "must appeal with equal force, to men and women of all political parties and all varieties of religious convictions. May your efforts do much to further them."

Mr. Lloyd George said he spoke that night because it was not a political meeting. There was a great unrest to-day which was not confined to this country and he asked the cause. It was idle to seek this in any condition peculiar to one country. The causes were universal. The area of disturbance precluded them from attributing the unrest to either Protection or Free Trade. There was one thing that Free Traders might claim that there were no bread riots in this country and that if they were to judge of the virulence of a disease by its temperature it was worse abroad than here. There was one feature which was full of hope in the situation. That was that both parties now admitted the salient facts of the case. There was no party in this country that denied the presence of a great body of remediable poverty, no recognisable section would contend that all was well.

"I am not a Tariff Reformer," continued the Chancellor; "but all the same I am going to make a great admission to my Tariff Reform friends. Mr. Chamberlain's historic agitation has rendered one great outstanding service to the cause of the people. It has helped to call attention, to concentrate attention upon the festering evils in the body politic of this country.

"There were six cardinal points at the bottom of Mr. Chamberlain's agitation for Protection. I am going to accept them—yet I remain a Free Trader. The first of Mr. Chamberlain's propositions was that the British Empire is the most powerful in the world; the second, that we live in the heart of that empire—a heart powerful enough and rich enough to spare some of its blood to course through the veins of the remotest parts of this huge body; the third, that in this country there is a vast multitude of industrious men, women, and children who, leading lives of toil, can only look forward to a difficult and precarious existence, never safe of a bare subsistence; the fourth that you can only meet that state of things by a drastic and far-reaching remedy. Then Mr. Chamberlain says that these changes may injure individuals. Do not forget that one great obstacle in the path of every reform is vested interests, as I have good reason to know. (Applause.)

"Mr. Chamberlain's sixth point was that in order to effect a change and to remedy those evils we must no longer look to voluntary effort but to the action of the State. Ponder on Mr. Chamberlain's six articles of faith and you will find the real magnitude of the task which he accomplished in winning over the party which by tradition, temperament, and interest is most wedded to the present condition of things to accept these elemental truths.

"What is to be done? Here I agree with Mr. Chamberlain. Whatever is to be done must be bold. Hitherto we have been too timid, too nervous, too fearful, too paltry, and achieved nothing. The result is that we are hopelessly in arrears, and ere we have half settled one problem new ones crop up. The time has come for a thorough overhauling of national and imperial conditions. It is a time which comes in every enterprise—commercial, national, or religious—and woe to the generation that lacks the courage to undertake the task. (Applause.) I believe the masses of the people are ready for great things—if they are led, if they are organised, and if they are shown the way." (Applause.)

The visit of Mr. Lloyd George to the City Temple provoked an exciting incident. When his car arrived at the entrance to the Temple the party walked into a small crowd of male supporters of womenhood suffrage. Mrs. Lloyd George and her two sons were allowed to pass through unmolested, but Mr. Lloyd George was badly hustled. Shouts of "Traitor" and "Hypocrite" mingled with the cheers of his supporters, and before the police could interfere one of the party seized the Chancellor by the collar and shook him. The police quickly dealt with the obstruction, and Mr. Lloyd George hurried into the building. In the melee a police sergeant was struck, and two men were arrested. They were taken to Snow Hill Police Station, charged with "using threatening and provoking words likely to cause a breach of the peace." Both were liberated on bail later.

The Ceuta Party Union seized the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at the City Temple to distribute among the audience leaflets protesting against the degradation of the Christian pulpit into a political platform. Judging by the attitude of the recipients this action met with the approval of a very considerable section of the audience.

THE KOHAT PASS DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The news from Peshawar says that the Khyber and Tirah Afridis have no intention of supporting the Kohat Pass tribesmen in their dispute with the Government of India. The matter was fully considered by Jirgahs which recently met at Bagh above Bazar Valley and it was decided that as no question of religion was involved the combined tribal action would not be justified.

Of late years many small gunpowder factories have sprung up in other parts of Afghanistan besides three centures in the provinces of Kabul, Turkistan and Laghman, where the production was mainly confined before. The Amir has been petitioned to bring all these under license system and the orders have now been issued for the preparation of necessary rules and regulations.

ALLAHABAD CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The Allahabad University Convocation will take place on Saturday next, when the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Richards, will preside.

MEERUT RIFLE MEETING.

Indian Lady Enters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Meerut Rifle meeting, which begins to-morrow, promises to be a highly successful gathering this year. Record entries have been received including one from an Indian Lady, the wife of a Deputy Commissioner of Mozuffarnagore, who will take part in the ladies match.

The Commander-in-Chief will be in camp from the 9th to 13th, and among others expected are Generals Douglas-Haig, Barrett and Campbell and Cols. Skinner and McIntyre.

Of the crew of the British steamers "Portmarnock," which Lloyd's Rio Janeiro agent reports as having been wrecked and totally lost, twelve men were drowned and eleven others saved.

Baron Robson of Jesmond, in the County of Northumberland, is, according to the "London Gazette," the title of chosen by Sir William Robson on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whitenesse and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove, all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN AFRICAN EXHIBITION IN CAIRO.

The object of the visit of Prince Fuad, the youngest son of the late Khedive Ismail of Egypt, to Europe is, says the "Times," one which should arouse interest in this country. His Highness has come over to promote a scheme for holding an African Ethnological Exhibition in Cairo in the winter of 1913-14. The primary purpose of this Exhibition is to afford an opportunity of studying the agricultural, industrial, and economic resources of the whole African Continent and, to every African country especially, of deriving guidance and information from the results attained in other parts.

If all the States and Colonies of the African Continent can be induced to send to Cairo instructive illustrations of their natural resources, and of the results hitherto achieved in turning them to industrial and commercial account, the world will have for the first time an opportunity of studying as a whole the immense capabilities of Africa. To no other European nation can such an exhibition afford greater interest than to Great Britain, whose possessions and spheres of interest embrace quite half of the African Continent. To take only one illustration of the importance of such an exhibition, the collection in Cairo of specimens of the progress made in different regions of Africa in the cultivation of cotton could not fail to be of immense value at a time when the necessity of expanding the area available for the production of cotton has come to be universally realised. Prince Fuard also hopes that the exhibition would attract to Egypt men of science from all countries, as it would have an ethnological and anthropological side which should materially assist those engaged in the study of all the obscure problems of ethnology and history and geography which still remain to be solved in Africa. He is of opinion that by time aerial navigation may have made sufficient progress for its aid to be enlisted in the exploration of the few remote tracts that are yet almost unknown. He attaches naturally the greatest importance to the support of the British Government and to the co-operation both of the British Crown Colonies and Protectorates and to that of the South African Union. He has visited Rome and Paris on his way to London, and has already secured cordial promises of assistance from the Italian and French Governments. From London he goes to Berlin in order to approach the German Government.

There can be no question that Cairo is an eminently suitable place for the holding of such an exhibition, for not only is it the largest city of the present day in the whole of Africa but as the capital of Egypt, with its great Soudan dependency, it is the centre of economic and especially of agricultural interests second to none in Africa while it is the most frequented of all African winter resorts and the most easily accessible.

THE NEW AMERICAN DOLL.

The doll industry in the United States has hitherto been a very small affair, Germany supplying this country. Every year department store and toy store buyers have gone abroad on doll missions; they have purchased almost their entire doll stock from German factories, a small part from the French. These buyers still go abroad every year, but a change has come which promises in the course of a few years to lessen the share which foreign-made dolls form of the total doll consumption of the country. The American doll has arrived and its sale is not confined to this country; it has already invaded England and is threatening Germany.

The new American doll has two claims which are making it an object of great concern to the foreign manufacturers. In the first place, its head is made of an unbreakable material that an old Russian who came over here ten or a dozen years ago discovered. The porcelain doll that has surpassed the old wax doll in its turn surpassed by this new substance, which is capable of a wonderful amount of decoration. In the second place, the American manufacturers are beginning a new doll era and are making use of high-class artist and sculptors to model dolls that are really life-like. As much as dolls 350 is said to have been paid for a single doll head model. The dolls being turned out have different facial expressions, beautiful children being chosen as types. There is the laughing doll, the pouting boy, the angel child, the street Arab and a dozen more. The one aim in the new American dolls is to get away from the conventional and expressionless, and to originate new and attractive types, as close as possible to real child life.—"Commercial America."

LORD KITCHENER AND THE COMMITEE TO FIMPERIAL DEFENCE.

We have received the following official communication:—

"The Prime Minister, with his Majesty's approval, has requested Field-Marshal the Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E, to become a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Commenting on his announcement, the "Globe" says:—After a delay that seems difficult to explain and still more difficult to justify the Government have come to the conclusion that Lord Kitchener may perhaps be more usefully employed than in learning golf and taking the chair at philanthropic meetings. Mr. Asquith has done now what he ought to have done when the great General vacated the Indian command and has offered him a seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence. But we are afraid we must add that the only credit the Government can claim in this matter is a tardy surrender to public opinion. It is true that when Lord Kitchener was offered the farcical Mediterranean command which the Duke of Connaught had resigned as unworthy of a serious soldier he was informed that it would carry with it a seat on this Committee That was about as effective an inducement as to offer Capt. Scott, a season ticket for the Crystal Palace, provided he started at once for the South Pole. It was absurd to suppose that Lord Kitchener, of all men in the world, would consent to be utilised as a figure head, and in his refusal he was heartily supported by all his countrymen outside the Cabinet. Then came months of idleness, and it is to Unionist members and to the Unionist Press that the country will give the credit for his employment now. Both have never ceased to urge upon Ministers the propriety, nay, the plain necessity, of making use of Lord Kitchener's genius. It may be that Col. Gadke's caustic but not unkindly criticisms of our military defects have lent additional weight to the pressure exercised at home, but at any rate the Government have surrendered at last, and Mr. Asquith may begin to consider how to justify his peculiar statement that he understood Lord Kitchener did not at present desire employment.

The King has presented to Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth, a walking stick made of wood grown at Balmoral, one of several his late Majesty ordered for presentation to friends.

Captain Faught, R.N., who has been lent for service in the Ottoman Navy, has left Constantinople for England with six Turkish officers, who will undergo a course of instruction in the British Navy.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EASTERN FASHION IN THE WEST.

The Orient and the Directoire, writes a lady correspondent in Paris, have met in the fashion displayed for the coming season. From the Directoire, we have the little frock that makes its wearer look tall and narrow, the swathed hat or the small close-brimmed one rolled slightly to one side, and the scarf without which, in some form or other, no costume is finished. From the East come the marvels of embroidery, the wonderful touches of bold colour that give relief in unexpected places, the gauzes like eobwebs that are utilised one above another, and the kimono shoulder without which no garment bears the hall-mark of 1910. Oriental are the hats of swathed silk for theatre wear, with the huge plume standing out to one side with an effect bordering on the grotesque. As for headgear the bonnet is a thing to be reckoned with for many of the dainty costumes of the coming period of elaborate decoration are completed with bonnets quite of the old-fashioned scoop order. A new one somewhat after the style of head-dress in which Rembrandt painted his mother, a picture shown in the gallery in St. Petersburg is one of the most fashionable designs of the present moment. It is made of velvet or soft satin, and its brim is of fur such as beaver or ermine, coming well down behind, and covering the ears entirely. Fur appears on a number of the new hats, and some of the very best of them are velvet, loosely folded on a brim of fur, astrachan being most favoured. When hats are large they are made of velvet or panne and occasionally of silk beaver. These want very little trimming the roll of the brim being considered sufficient indication of their correct style. Ostrich plumes of marvellous dyeing and dressing are rather freely used. Chinchilla tints are amongst the latest, and ostrich plumes in these tones are sometimes thirty-six inches long and are simply thrown round a hat with long fronds to fall on the brim. The pleureuses feathers are still in vogue, and there are new stiff uncurled ostrich ones that are set in bunches at the side of a small rounded hat.

RICH COLOURING IN CLOAKS.

Cloaks are made of brocaded satin or of velvet set on satin. Mousseline de velours is brocaded with gold. A cloak or coat straight and narrow, with the kimono sleeve and a wide front panel of extremely narrow braiding done in gold, is quite a new model. Coats of chiffon are used for afternoon tea wear, and much elaboration in Oriental colourings is sought in these. A blue coat with gold worked over the shoulders and down the front is a pretty contrast, and such a combination as grey with orange or mauve would be by no means unpleasing. When such contrasted touches are introduced they are in the form of small tabs in front or in large rosettes that resemble the flowers made of silk that trim most of the new evening frocks. Chiffon is the principal material for restaurant cloaks of the most fashionable nature, although a number are also shown in charmeuse or other makes of soft satin. Pastel shades are favourites, and other colours much used are jade green, pervenche blue, bronze, geranium, olive, purple in many shades, green in wonderful nuances, Japanese red, petunia, and such effects as gold worked into grey and shades of cream brocaded on ivory velvet. Tassels are one of the features of the coats and cloaks, as well as of dresses. They are sometimes girdles worked in fine silk and finished with tassels in Eastern hues.

CHINA EMERGENCY APPEAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting in support of the objects of this committee, which is seeking to raise £100,000 for the establishment of colleges and training institutions in China, was held on Oct. 18 at the Guildhall. Alderman, Sir W. Vaughan Morgan, presided, and among the speakers were the Bishop of London, and Dr. Lavington Hart, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, Tien-tsin.

Dr. Lavington Hart said that the Chinese demand for Western learning was so eager as to be pathetic. It was an amazing moment, and we must awake to its enormous importance for every country in contact with China. It would not be safe for this country to neglect the present opportunity. What China chiefly needed was men, such as our schools and Universities produced, men who could lead; men imbued with the highest ideals and capable of translating them into Chinese forms. The English language, too, would be needed, at least for many years, in Chinese schools and colleges. It was, in fact, becoming more and more necessary there. British educationists could, if they would, put the impress of this country on millions of Chinese; but the opportunity could not last long. Before very long one of the great questions for our statesmen would be how to improve our relations with China. One country had returned to China the balance of its Indemnity after the Boxer rising for the education of Chinese students, and there had never been a more remunerative investment. When the Chinese students who had gone to that country for their education returned to China to lead its industrial development, the bulk of its trade would be directed to the same country. The Emergency Committee was a most welcome medium between our country and Chinese students. The best in men, in methods, and in education was needed for this Chinese work; and there was only one thing in education—that which did not omit the ennobling influences of Christianity.

The Bishop of London said that his first reason for supporting the movement was the awful debt we owed to China for our past record in the opium question. The young nations that had sprung from us were more awake to this reproach than we were. Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the "Times" in China who was present on that platform, had given convincing evidence that China was trying to shake herself free from the opium curse. We should think too what it meant for the whole world, this awaking of a nation of 400 millions. It was going to damn the world or make the world. We had seen in India the harm done by a false policy of education without religion. If the Chinese received Christian education, they would be the greatest instruments for good ever forged in the world; otherwise they would be a yellow peril indeed. It was our nation next to the Americans—who had done such splendid educational work in China—that possessed the confidence of the Chinese nation, and must take advantage of the open door offered us. We had what China wanted in our Universities and in our hospitals. Tens of thousands of Chinese were being tortured to death owing to ignorance of elementary medical science, and we had no right to keep to ourselves the knowledge we had gained. We had also what China needed in the great heritage of the Christian faith, which had made Great Britain what it was.

Dr. Duncan Main, of Hankow, a medical missionary in China for nearly thirty years, said that the annual death-rate in that

BY THE WAY.

THE KING WHO HAS "NO ADDRESS."

An instance of grim humour on the part of the Portuguese revolutionaries is related in the "Figaro." This newspaper is sent daily to every Sovereign in Europe, but the two last copies forwarded to King Manoel at the Real Palacio das Necessidades Lisbon, and to the Queen Dowager Maria Pia at the Palais D'Ajuda, have just been returned to the offices in Paris. Across the wrappers is stamped in Portuguese the simple inscription, "Gone away—no address!" The "Figaro," commenting with much warmth on this "brutal formula," adds, "We, being better informed than the young Portuguese Republic as to the whereabouts of the deposed Sovereigns, are enabled to forward the journal as usual to their Majesties at their respective retreats in England and Italy."

"THE CANNY SCOT."

Once more the Scot has shown his shrewdness. We read in the "Glasgow Evening News" that at least one depositor in the Charing Cross Bank has no cause to lament very deeply its suspension of payment. He lodged several hundred pounds at the Cockspur Street branch with the understanding that he was to get 7 1-2 per cent. interest. Then he insured his deposit with Lloyd's for a 2 1-2 per cent. premium. The consequence is that his capital is now restored to him intact, and that he can felicitate himself on having had a safe 5 percent. dividend during the period it was invested.

TENTERDEN STEEPLE AND GOODWIN SANDS.

In sending a contribution towards the repair of the pinnacles on Tenterden parish church the Archbishop of Canterbury describes "Tenterden Steeple" as "an asset in English history." The Primate alludes, of course, to the part played by the ancient tower in our proverbial philosophy. But the ridiculed connexion of this historic steeple with the cause of the Goodwin Sands ceases to be ludicrous for those who accept either of two rival legends. One is that stones procured to strengthen the sea-wall were utilised to build the church tower just before the storm in which the Goodwin estate was submerged. The other, and more plausible, is that a Bishop of Rochester diverted certain revenues assigned for safeguarding Sandwich Haven to the erection of Tenterden Steeple.

"AN EXAMPLE FROM ROME."

Our daily bread is not always so safeguarded from contamination as it might be, and as it ought to be. The "Lancet" this week publishes an example from Rome which might very well be followed. The Syndic there has issued an "ordinanza" regarding bread and pastry which has been exposed in shop windows, or even at shop doors, to the contamination of flies in the one case and of promiscuous dust in the other. These articles of food must henceforth be exhibited to the buying citizen under glass. Another risk provided against is that of the handling of these articles to test their consistency or freshness—a real risk. Henceforth the purchaser will be prevented from fingering the bread and pastry exposed for sale, these articles having now to be exhibited under glass furnished with card labels.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

Bakers are forbidden to take back or to offer for sale such articles which have been exposed and handled in restaurants or carried back from private houses by the distributors. In restaurants or at railway buffets bread will be put on the table in the necessary quantity, and no more; it will be wrapped in paper; and, if already handled or left behind by preceding guests, it cannot again be offered for consumption. Contravention under any of these heads of the "ordinanza" incurs a severe penalty. The Syndic is already assailed, censoriously, for these opportune measures; but the better-inspired and better-mannered public are on his side, hoping that the worse than untidy practices at which they are aimed will gradually disappear.

THE HEALTHY CHINAMAN.

Public attention having been drawn to the impure water in the wells used by Chinese gardeners at Fremantle, Western Australian, for cleaning vegetables, the Chinese contended that the water was good, and, according to the British Australasian, drank it in proof. The health officer (Dr. Paget) says that a theory that gains considerable support holds that the Chinese, through centuries spent by generation after generation in squalor and filth, have become immune to the effects of typhoid and similar germs, and can live, eat, and drink under conditions which would mean death to the more civilised white people. The council has served notices on the Chinese, requiring them to erect standard weatherboard houses, and to observe other canons of sanitary decency.

NATIONAL CAPITALS AND TOWN-PLANNING.

Lord Kitchener's reference to the new capital of Australia in his speech at the Town-Planning Conference recalls the strange story of the political capital of the United States. The founders of Washington anticipated that the Capitol would be its centre, and that the city would develop to the east at least as much as to the west. Actually, almost every important building and street now lies to the west or north of the Capitol; so much so that in the most useful maps of the city the visitor will find the Capitol in the bottom right-hand corner. An odd consequence of this miscalculation is that the Capitol itself, which was made to front eastward in the belief that Washington would extend in that direction, turns its back upon that part of the city which includes the Government buildings, the big hotels, and the chief private residences.

A POPULAR ACTRESS.

Miss Lily Brayton, who with her husband, Mr. Oscar Asche recently appeared in "Count Hannibal" at the New Theatre is a "Lancashire lass." It was when on her first tour with Mr. F. R. Benson's company that she met her husband. She is regarded as a fine exponent of Shakespearean and romantic characters, and in addition to her theatrical work, which she loves with the ardour of a true artist, she is devoted to pictures and animals. An enthusiastic devotee of most sports, of swimming, rowing golf and cricket in particular, Mr. Oscar Asche, if he had not been a fine actor might have been a fine athlete. Of Norwegian descent, he was born in Australia and although he commenced his stage career in Norway, studying first under Hansen and afterwards under Bjoranson-Bjornstjerne (the son of the great author), it is in England that Mr. Asche has scored most of his successes. Those who have seen him in the part will not be surprised to learn that he confesses to Petruchio in the "Taming of the Shrew" as his favourite role.

SCIENTIST AND HIS HOBBIES.

Sir W. Ramsay, whose most recent work in the connection with the production of radium is attracting world-wide attention, has many hobbies, although one of the greatest living men of science. It has been said of him that if he had not devoted his life to chemistry, he might have become a great musician. He has quite a professional touch both on the piano and the violin, and is credited with the writing of the several songs. He is a good linguist, a skilled mechanician, a collector of antiques, and is fond of cycling.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AN EX-WHIP.

Although Mr. Akers Douglas, who during mail week celebrated his 59th birthday, has occupied several important positions in a Unionist Government including that of Home Secretary, it was as Whip to the party that he made his name. No man knew better than he how to marshal his forces in critical divisions, and although owing to his position, he had at times to be severe on recalcitrant members, no one was more popular with his party. The right hon gentleman has been one of Kent's representatives without interruption for 30 years.

HINDOO
AND
SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A point of minor literary interest brought out by his "Life and Letters" is that Alexander Macmillan was one of the few readers who from the very outset conceived a whole-hearted admiration for Tennyson's "Maud." That poem, if will be remembered, appeared in 1855, and had, as the poet said, to "run the gauntlet of brainless abuse and anonymous spite." Readers critical and uncritical alike were against it. So good a friend as Gladstone was to, and so good a critic as Dr. Van Dyke. Some took it for an attack upon the Quakers, others for an attack upon the owner of coalmines, and someone accused Tennyson of calling Layard an "Assyrian Bull." "Tennyson's Maud is Tennyson's Maudlin," said a satirist, and "spasmodic," "rampant," "hysterical" were favourite epithets. The poet received an anonymous letter:—"Sir,—I used to worship you; now I hate you. I loathe and detest you. You beast! So you have taken to imitating Longfellow! Yours in aversion——." He heard that it was to be "slashed all to pieces" by Gilfillan, "that mighty man, that pompholygous, bread-blown Apollodorus, the gifted "X," and added, "her [Maud's] best friends do not expect her to survive it!" Tennyson never wavered in the belief that along with "Guinevere" it was his best work, and only a few, like the Brownings, Ruskin, and Jowett, discerned the worth of the poem. Along with those must now stand Macmillan. His first impression, indeed, was "excessively painful," but by and by he discerned in it a "prophetic utterance." His reflection on Kingsley's and Aytoun's reviews was "'Maud' is not according to Grundy in any sense seemingly"; but he stood firm, and Brimley told him he was the only man he knew who stood up for the poem altogether. All the hostility of the critics, however, did not spoil the sale, for it was out of the profits of "Maud" that the poet built Farringford.

THE NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

The publication in a month or two of the eleventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" by the Cambridge University Press will be, of course, the event of the season. The question being considered just now, however, is how to put the work upon the market in a way that will be satisfactory to the publishers, the booksellers, and the public. The truth is, when a book running to twenty-eight enormous volumes has to be presented to the public the ordinary machinery of distribution breaks down. It cannot be bought over the counter like an ordinary book; the mere packing would tax the resources of a shop; while if the work is to be handed on to the purchaser in the publisher's packing, why should it pass through the bookseller's hands at all? Moreover, the price is so considerable that a purchaser may urge that a mere payment to account is no more than a reasonable concession. The proposal the publishers make, accordingly to the booksellers is that the latter will push the sale among their customers; they will send the names of intending purchasers to the publishers, who will forward the work direct from the printing-house, and for their trouble they will be rewarded by a 5 per cent commission on the price. Now the booksellers are making a stand against those terms for one or other of the three reasons following. The instalment system of payment is objectionable. Those who avail themselves of it do so because they cannot afford the lump sum and, to conceal that fact, avoid the local dealer and go to the publisher direct. In this way, it is urged, large sums of money have gone past the middleman. Further, the sending of purchasers' names to the publishers is of doubtful policy. It excludes the retailer and may be "the thin end of the wedge." Finally, the 5 per cent commission is too small. The last is the strong contention. It does seem handsome remuneration indeed that in return for a post-card with an address on it a bookseller should receive, say, £1 5s. (supposing the cost of the work to be £25), but the proportion is so small as compared with that on other books that there is an appearance of injustice. On the whole, it is just possible that the proportion may be increased, even at the expense of the purchaser.

KINGSLEY'S POETRY.

In a letter of his printed—apparently for the first time—in a recent publication Kingsley expresses wonder whether his poetry will live, and suggests that if it does it will be because of "Saint Maura" and a song or two. Now whether it will live or not it is too soon to determine, but that it is alive enough at the present moment there is no doubt. "Saint Maura," indeed, has not been acclaimed the masterpiece Kingsley thought it, but for the present generation such songs as "The Sands of Dee" and "The Three Fishers" are beyond the reach of criticism, for the simple reason that they are so wedded to certain tunes that one cannot distinguish between the impression made by the poetry and that made by the music. Then "Airlie Beacon" and "When all the world is young, lad" regularly find their way into anthologies, and certain little pieces of two stanzas and of a curious wistful pathos, such as "The Starlings" and "The merry, merry lark," cling to people's memories. Moreover, Kingsley has a gift in the creation of haunting rhythms, sometimes coupling them with a vivid picture, as in "The merry brown hares came leaping Over the crest of the hill," and sometimes weaving them into the beauty of a mystical ballad, as in "The Night Bird." Readers, too, can still enjoy the "North Easter" without detecting that note of vulgarity in it which offended the taste of Leslie Stephen.

CARLYLE CORRESPONDENCE.

It is interesting to hear that there is some likelihood of an accession to the Carlyle literature in the shape of a body of correspondence formerly in the possession of Mr. Henry Larkin. Mr. Larkin, it will be remembered, was that neighbour of Carlyle's in Cheelsea who voluntarily offered his services as literary assistant. He was a huge success. While "Frederick the Great" was in process, he was indefatigable in drawing maps, arranging indices, making summaries, and sorting papers—in short, he did all the spade work incidental to the composition of a great historical work, with a thoroughness, an ingenuity, and a good nature that could not be excelled. That Carlyle appreciated the services of one who, well able to do original work, preferred to lose himself in his is abundantly evident. The Sage speaks of him as "a helper sent me by favour of heaven," "a man to thank heaven for," "a very indispensable blessing to me," and, finally, "one of the best men I have almost ever seen." Larkin wrote an interesting account of his experience of Carlyle on the occasion of the latter's death in 1881, in—if one remembers—the "British Quarterly." He went to New Zealand and died there, and now letters of his are on sale at New York. There are 68 written by Carlyle, and 13 by Mrs. Carlyle, and 14 by Ruskin. Now a collection of 95 letters makes a respectable volume, and as by our law copyright goes with possession of the manuscript there out to be some competition.

THE LATER LIFE OF TOLSTOY.

"I think iv Bobby Burns as a man that wrote good songs even if they were in a barb'rous accint, but Hogan thinks iv him as having a load all the time and being the scandal iv his parish." So says Mr. Dooley in an admirable dialogue on the effects of modern biography. The passage comes back to us after reading the portentous book of nearly 700 pages which Mr. Aylmer Maude devotes to the later years of Tolstoy. One likes to think of this great writer as a man of genious and religious visionary where as Mr. Maude paints the picture of an aged crank always at issue with his family, about the "simple life," unable to solve in his own household the economic problem on which the preaches to mankind, capable of a harsh fanaticism to his nearest and dearest—see the painful story on page 192—when they were unable to fall in with his scheme of life, but incapable of organising an idea or adjusting it to circumstances that must exist in the world as it is. Mr. Maude tells us in his preface that he has aimed at explaining Tolstoy's views clearly and sympathetically, and he constantly expresses his admiration for the man and his genius. He assures us that the friction which arose in the Tolstoy circle was "not to any great extent due to personal causes, but arose inevitably from the clash of Tolstoy's gospel with the established order of life," as "is indicated by the fact that in other families one or more members of which adopted his ideas similar friction always showed itself." Whether that is a reflection upon the families or the ideas the reader must decide for himself but one is reduced to the conclusion that the missionaries of this gospel had better not have families or own property. One does not doubt that Mr. Maude is perfectly sincere in his admiration and his sympathy, but other witness whose narratives are drawn upon in this volume and especially the Austrian governess Anna Season plainly are not sympathetic and the total effect on the reader may easily be what Mr Maude does not intend.

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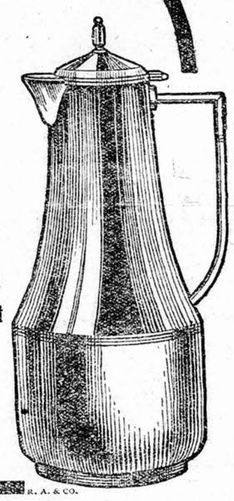

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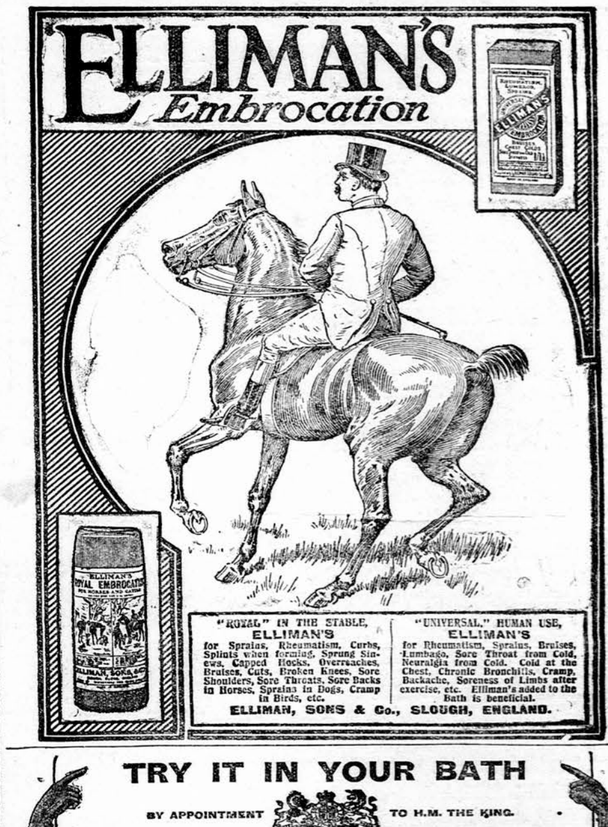

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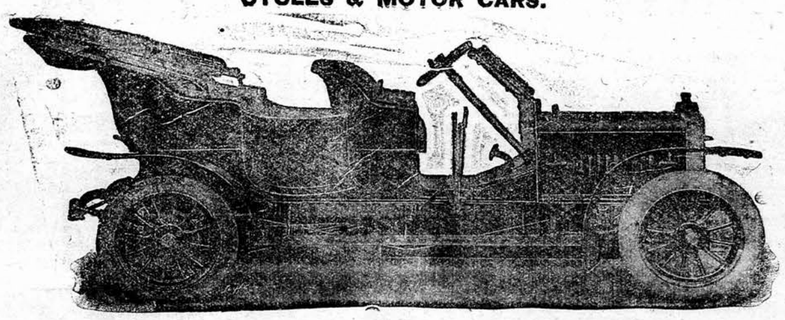

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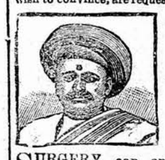
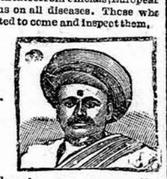
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.





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